

New Deal's Food Program Blamed for 'Black Market'

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Condemning virtually all phases of the Government's wartime food program, the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee has asserted that inefficiency in administration is responsible for "the insidious illegal 'black market.'"

The group said "almost tragic administration" had resulted in large spoils of food, and declared "it is almost criminal to permit such wasteful conditions to exist in a nation at war."

An unofficial body, the Committee is composed of 44 Republican House members appointed by Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Minority Leader, Representative Thomas A. Jenkins (R) of Ohio is Chairman.

"Because of the great necessity for food and feed," it said in a report to Mr. Martin, "it was only natural that the New Deal's philosophy of scarcity and its tendency toward bureaucratic control would develop a chaotic condition in the production, processing and distribution of these most necessary commodities."

In meetings held at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Princeton and other places, Mr.

Jenkins said, the group found "universal condemnation of the Administration's arrogant and unreasonable enforcement of conflicting and confusing directives and executive orders in rationing and price ceilings on food, feed and other commodities."

It gave considerable space to a discussion of "black markets," particularly with reference to poultry, and declared:

"The Committee found that the 'black market' is a result of the inability of the consumer to secure necessary commodities because of the Administration's actions destroying the normal channels of distribution and forcing these commodities into illegal channels."

The Committee proposed two definite lines of action, if the Republicans take control of the House next January:

1. Legislation co-ordinating all food activities under one responsible head. Such action, the report said, is demanded by the producer, processor, distributor and the consumer.

2. Creation of a single central agency to take over the whole problem of Government food surpluses, "both those purchased by the Government for war purposes and those purchased direct from producers with the view to stabilizing prices at a parity level."

The report said that when it "became evident" that the House would pass a bill last year setting up a single food office, and that Chester C. Davis, then War Food Administrator, "would logically be in line for appointment," President Roosevelt "removed Chester Davis from office."

"By his action in removing Chester Davis," the Republicans said, "the President clearly indicated that he resented any efforts by Congress or anyone else to bring order out of the chaos in the food situation, and that he evidently intended that all problems of food and feed should be under the direct control of the White House through the numerous inefficient agencies already set up by him."

The group praised the work of Herbert Hoover, former President as Food Administrator during World War I, comparing the job he did in 1918 with the present food program.

The Republicans specifically criticized the Administration's restrictions on the use of sugar by commercial consumers, saying "there is no logical reason why they cannot be given a full 100 per cent."

Likewise, it criticized decisions against removing certain canned foods from ration lists.

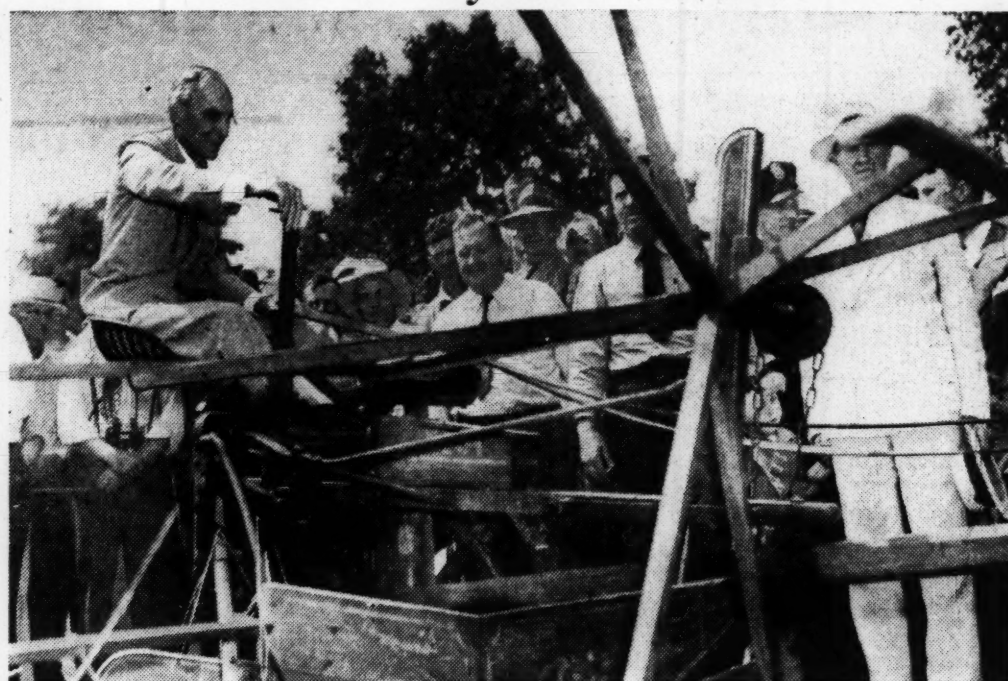
Arkansas Vote Rules

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 10 (AP)—In a move to exclude large numbers of would-be Negro voters from participating in the July 25-Aug. 8 Party primaries, the Arkansas Democratic Committee changed Party rules July 8 to permit election officials to challenge Negroes on Party loyalty grounds.

Committee members said an attempt would be made to amend the State primary law at the 1945 Legislature to bar Negroes permanently.

Party rules previously had excluded would-be Negro voters on color grounds. A committee of Arkansas attorneys advised the group this would be a violation of the Federal Constitution under the United States Supreme Court decision in the Texas primary case since Party elections in Arkansas, as well as Texas, are governed by State law.

Fruits of 'Dynamic Kernel'



Associated Press

Ford Helps to Harvest Church Wheat

Henry Ford operates an old-fashioned reaper, which he used when he was 11 years old, while participating in the harvesting of a "dynamic kernel" wheat project at his Macon farm near Tecumseh, Mich. Mr. Ford donated the land's use

to the Tecumseh Friends Church for its fourth harvest based on a Biblical text. A cubic inch of wheat planted four years ago, with one tenth of crop to the church and remainder replanted, has yielded a 14-acre plot of wheat this year.

OPA Tightens Controls Over Bank Coupons

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—In a major move to tighten control of ration currency and chop off rackets in rationed goods, the Office of Price Administration yesterday announced establishment of verification centers in each of its eight regions.

The job of the new organization is to screen deposits of ration coupons turned in by ration banks and determine whether the ration currency is genuine and whether there is enough of it to cover depositors' sales. The offices will work with specially constructed scales, detective lights and other scientific checking methods. Verified ration currency will be destroyed by shredding machines permitting maximum recovery of waste paper.

OPA said the verification centers will relieve ration banks of the burden of checking ration currency deposited with them.

In its announcement of the new checking system, OPA reported that the only known counterfeiting of food ration currency was in sugar coupons, brought on by a heavy demand from illicit distillers.

OPA said eight sugar dealers in a southern state recently deposited an average of 246 counterfeit sugar coupons out of every 250 turned in during a three-week period. All these dealers have been suspended for periods ranging up to the duration, OPA said, and criminal prosecutions are pending against three.

At the same time the ration and price agency announced that gasoline inventory coupons will go out of existence July 15, to be replaced by gasoline deposit certificates by which dealers can transfer gasoline. The move was described as another designed to eradicate a growing "black market" in gasoline coupons.

Future U. S. Secret Weapons Viewed in 'Hush-Hush' Tour

DAYTON, Ohio, July 10 (AP)—A preview, in general terms, of America's aerial might three and four years hence was given a group of eastern newspapermen at Wright Field, with assurance that, so far as "secret weapons" are concerned, "we have our own far in advance of anything the enemy has yet disclosed."

So spoke Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers, Commanding General of the United States Army Air Forces Materiel Command, in welcoming the writers at the start of a two-day tour of perhaps the most "hush-hush" organization in the Army.

"For years, Hitler has been frightening people with his tales of secret weapons," said General Meyers. "But Americans can now be told they have nothing to fear. We have our own, and Materiel Command experts are constantly at work on new inventions, new planes, and new equipment."

Planned B-29's
The B-29, which recently raided the Japanese mainland for the second time in three weeks, first was planned four years ago, he added, "and is the first new plane developed since Hitler's legions began their march."

Of "secret weapons," General Meyers singled out the robot plane, and said the Materiel Command was at work on such a device as long ago as 1918.

"But we don't need such things as robot planes, because they are a weapon of desperation," he asserted. "We have the planes, and we have the pilots Germany lacks."

It was Brig. Gen. F. O. Carroll, Chief of the Materiel Command's Engineering Division, who gave the group an idea of what America's aerial fighters of 1947-48 will be like.

Gives Illustration

With blackboard, pointer and chalk he discussed the general principles of the jet-propulsion

engine, illustrating it with the rough likeness of a tin can into which a fire has been built.

The air, expanded by heat, can be put to propulsive use, he said. The planes of tomorrow, with greater capacity and firepower, can be expected to use this newest advance in modern aviation to attain even longer range effectiveness, he said.

With the development and refinement of jet-propelled engines, he declared, will come still greater horsepower and higher efficiency in orthodox types of gasoline engines. The Army currently is testing engines of 3,000 horsepower and he said that by no means is as high as they will go.



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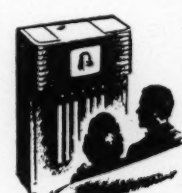
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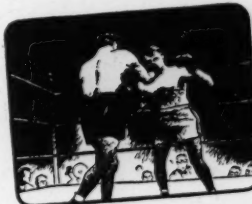
Television today has developed to the point where it offers a clear, enjoyable picture for your home. And just as the Philco laboratories have led the way in bringing you finer, clearer radio tone, so their research in television has emphasized the sharpness, clarity and detail of the picture. The standards they have developed and fostered are now generally accepted in the industry. Some day after Victory, when television arrives in your community, a Philco Television Receiver will bring you a picture that is as great a pleasure to see as a Philco Radio is a delight to hear.

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BACK THE ATTACK—BUY WAR BONDS

PHILCO TELEVISION STATION WPTZ A PIONEER IN TELEVISION BROADCASTING

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Air Service to Florida In Prospect for Boston

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A remarkably fine air service out of Boston providing air travelers with direct service to Jacksonville and Miami, Fla., to Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans, La., Houston and Brownsville, Texas, and to Washington, D. C., Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis, Mo., is to result from the recent decision of the Civil Aeronautics Board on the application of Eastern Air Lines to serve New England.

An official of the company today clarified the recent C. A. B. ruling which granted Eastern rights to extend its route from New York to Boston.

Under the C. A. B. ruling, he pointed out, Eastern is permitted to extend its service from New York to Boston provided flights originate south of Richmond, Va., or west of Charleston, W. Va. Extension of the service is, of course, dependent first upon issuance of the necessary certificate of convenience and necessity by the C. A. B., and, secondly, upon the allocation of planes to fly the route.

Intermediate Hops

The Eastern official explained furthermore that passengers may travel on Eastern between Boston and the intermediate stops of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, The flights, however, must be extensions of flights which originate south or west of the two points named by the CAB, or flights from Boston destined beyond those points. Eastern is denied the right both to serve intermediate stops in New England and also to operate what air transport circles call a "merry-go-round" service between Boston and New York.

Eastern has, however, filed another application asking for an amendment on its certificate for service to Boston to include the intermediate points of Stamford, Norwalk, New Haven, and Hartford, Conn., Providence, R. I., and Brockton, Mass. The application was filed on July 3 with the C. A. B. in Washington.

The application stated that in connection with its new certificate between New York and Boston

service Eastern claimed that due to a community of interest between the New England points and other cities on Eastern's system such a service would be in the public interest.

The right to operate a shuttle Boston-New York service, therefore, it is explained, is preserved to American Air Lines, the pioneer air company on the route, and to Northeast Airlines. The C. A. B. also granted permission to the latter company to operate a rival Boston-New York service. Northeast's operation of the Boston-New York run is also contingent upon a route certificate and allocation of either new or converted military transport planes.

Five Round Trips

At the present moment Eastern has five passenger round trips and one cargo round trip between New York and Miami and intermediate points capable of being extended to Boston, three round trips from Brownsville or Houston and New Orleans, one round trip from St. Louis and Louisville, one from Birmingham, Ala., and one from Atlanta.

Thus, Boston would be provided with ten round trips by Eastern daily between Boston and New York at the outset. With the return of more planes and the inauguration of more schedules on its routes the possibilities of even more flights between Boston and New York are a certainty.

In addition, Eastern can provide direct connection to Mexico, Central America, the Canal Zone, and South America through the triple gateway of Miami, New Orleans, or Brownsville, over the routes of Pan American World Airways.

With the official ending of one-carrier service between Boston and New York it is interesting to note that the CAB also granted a rival company, Western Air Lines, the right to operate between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Western Air Lines is now operating three round trips daily between the two California cities alongside United Air Lines, the pioneer and formerly only operator on this route.

At Social Progress Institute



James Coyne

Lead Discussions on Wellesley College Campus

Prominent at the Institute this week are (left to right), Dr. J. Stewart Burgess, head of the faculty, chairman of Temple University's sociology department, and leader of its Postwar Planning Institute; Miss Grace Osgood of Wollaston, institute secretary; Miss Dorothy P. Hill of Wollaston, director of the Institute; Dr. Hans Christian Sonne, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Planning Association; and Marion Hedges, research director of the American Federation of Labor's Electrical Workers Union.

Crowded Conditions Mark The Week End at Wellesley

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 10.—So many additional members of the Summer Institute for Social Progress came to the Wellesley College campus for the special round-tables and lectures this week end that accommodations had to be found in other Wellesley dormitories, and many had to take their meals in town dining rooms.

Main event was the public lecture in Alumnae Hall on Sunday evening by Dr. Margaret Mead, well-known anthropologist and sociologist, who is now heading the new School of Community Affairs at Wellesley. In this case she spoke especially for the Social Progress Institute and visitors.

Earlier in the day, Dr. Clyde Miller, founder of the Institute of Propaganda Analysis and adviser on the system of intercultural appreciation established in the Springfield, Mass., schools, explained the way in which this system is developing unity in one important field.

On the same platform with Dr. Mead, Lester Granger of the National Urban League, urged Negroes, as one of the biggest minority groups in the United States, to vote as Americans rather than as Negroes, thinking of themselves simply as citizens and forgetting special group influences.

At a special meeting of the Community Affairs School, too, George Sellick, Executive Secretary of the Friends Meeting in Cambridge, explained the Quaker plan of extracting "the sense of the meeting," without Robert's Rules, in a way demonstrating techniques of unity.

Public Opinion Polls

Techniques of public opinion polls were explained in detail to members of the Social Progress Institute by Miss Dorothy Glazer, of the Research Council of Princeton, which conducts polls regularly on important questions.

Just as radio has made it possible for national officials to speak directly to all the people, so polls of this sort make it possible for these officials, and the nation at large, to get quick expression of views from the people on any important question, it was pointed out.

Speaking of radio, Miss Glazer said that polls showed that many families would sooner be without a refrigerator than a radio. She added that for the cost of one bomber, an international radio poll could be taken, with questions asked by radio and answers collected according to regular poll techniques.

Among surprising results obtained by polls, Miss Glazer stated was the discovery recently that 86 per cent of those polled would be quite willing to keep on with high taxes, if by so doing they could help provide food and other relief for Europe in the period of reconstruction immediately after the war.

Postwar Prospects

J. Raymond Walsh, former Harvard professor, now a member of the Educational Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, gave a strikingly clear exposition of the C. I. O. view of postwar industrial, economic and employment prospects.

"Any society," he said, "that doesn't solve its employment problems soon after a war, is in for convulsions—as in Germany, Italy and Russia after the last war."

The C. I. O., he said, urges an all-out attack on monopolies and monopolistic practices—which, despite various legal proceedings against them, have managed by various subterfuges to keep on growing for 75 years. So far, Mr. Walsh continued, the attack on monopolies and restraint of trade for private gain has been legalistic, but, he asserted, "it is perfectly possible to approach monopoly with administrative rather than legalistic techniques, that is, by price control, and so forth. This would oblige the great

10 Red Points A Person Each Week Is Urged

Strongly urging that the basic consumer allowance of red points be increased to 1 a week for each ration book holder, Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, asserted that "seven and one-half red points a week for each consumer is drawing the rationing line too fine."

"With allotments of butter and other essential dairy commodities deducted from the 7½ points, it is obvious that purchases of available supplies of lamb and beef can only be on a 'scrap' basis for the consumer," he added.

"Rising consumer complaints against insufficient basic allotment of red points in New England area," Mr. McCabe pointed out in telegrams to Chester Bowles, Administrator, Office of Price Administration, and to Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator.

"Supplies of beef and lamb admittedly short in this area," he continued, "but low grade of available supplies makes it imperative that rapid movement to consumers take place if excessive loss is to be avoided. Urge that immediate consideration be given to increasing consumer allowance of red points to one ten-point stamp per week per person."

Ration points were being stretched to the limit today as housewives, doing their week-end shopping, asked for the choice cuts of beef in small quantities. They just didn't have points enough for a good-sized roast—if they were fortunate enough to find one.

Market men expressed the belief that shortages of beef and lamb would be even greater next week unless Washington should direct that greater supplies of meat be allocated to New England. Pork, ham, broilers, and lobsters are among the plentiful items this week end. Ducks are fairly plentiful, but large chickens and fowl are becoming scarce.

Ration Dates

For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oils—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely. Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8. Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

New Bay State FHA Chief

Appointment of Maj. William W. Drumme of Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, to succeed John F. Malley as Massachusetts State Director of the Federal Housing Administration, was announced today from Washington. Major Drumme is a former supervisor of the Massachusetts Public Works Reserve and was instrumental in the building of a backdoor route to Russia from Iran and Iraq in the early part of the war as a member of the United States Army Engineers. More recently he has been serving in the South Pacific area.

16 More New Englanders Win D. F. C.

War Activities of New England

Sixteen New Englanders have won Distinguished Flying Crosses, according to a War Department announcement today, bringing to 21 the medal awards made public over the week end.

Today's list includes: from Connecticut, First Lieut. Samuel Minikowicz of Norwalk, Technical Sergeant Henry A. Griswold of Hartford and Staff Sergeant William H. Seyler of West Haven.

Bay Staters in the group are First Lieutenants Stanislaw R. Chmura of Boston, Harold R. Larson of Hyde Park, Francis X. Sullivan of Belmont and Hirschfeld L. Gutman, posthumous, of Brookline; Second Lieut. Frank W. Cavanaugh of Brookline, Staff Sergeant Lionel W. Beauschene of Lowell, Joseph E. Robichaud of Lawrence, Roland A. Giroux of Fairhaven and John J. Hyland of Magnolia.

Second Lieut. George C. Trivelp of Manchester, N. H., Staff Sergeant Walter S. Williams of Jamaica, Vermont, Technical Sergeant Emil W. Larue of Woonsocket, R. I., and Staff Sergeant Gaston C. Mandeville also of Woonsocket complete the list.

Awards of the D. F. C. to First Lieut. Cornelius V. Lynch of Fall River and Technical Sergeant

Richard E. Holder of Andover were announced yesterday.

Bronze Star Medals were awarded to Second Lieutenants Peter Augustinos of Sanford, Maine, and Jacob A. White of Dorchester, Technician, Third Grade, Edgar J. Babin of Fort Kent, Maine, who received the Legion of Merit.

Fort Devens

Command of the Army Service Forces Unit Training Center at Fort Devens has been assumed by Col. John T. Lynch of Canton, succeeding Col. Ben Stafford, Camp Headquarters announced yesterday.

Colonel Lynch was recently director of technical field and unit training at Camp Lee, Va. A West Point graduate, Colonel Lynch was in charge of establishing supply installations in the Puerto Rican Department for four years prior to his Camp Lee assignment.

News for Troops

News of the invasion was speeded to the American troops in Northern Ireland in the best newspaper tradition, when presses were stopped, front pages made and re-made as information and sources changed, while a corporal from Somerville put into action a new circulation schedule to take the vital news to the troops in the field.

Corporal Ray Little of Somerville is the soldier referred to and

the Northern Ireland edition of the "Stars and Stripes" is the paper that was in the hands of the servicemen before civilian papers had been circulated. This action brought an official commendation to the commanding officer of the paper from Brigadier General Collins, commanding the Northern Ireland Base Section.

Two Launchings

Christening of a tank landing ship at the Boston Navy Yard and the launching of an ocean-going rescue tug are announced by the First Naval District today, to take place on July 12. Mrs. Stanley Madey, wife of an employee of the yard's forge shop will sponsor LST-1029.

The tug ATR-10 will be launched at the yard of Frank L. Semple of Boothbay Harbor, and will be sponsored by Mrs. John H. Blakemore, wife of the yard superintendent.

Open House at Ad Club

Officers in the armed services and members of the Army and Navy nurse corps will continue to be welcomed by the Advertising Club of Boston in rooms at the Hotel Statler, Sundays throughout July from 10 a. m. until 8 p. m. Women members of the Advertising Club will act as hostesses.

Scant Return Travel Marks Heavy Inrush Into Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 10.—The summer of 1944 will go down in Maine recreational annals as one filled with considerable mystery. It will be recalled as a year when thousands managed to reach Maine lakes and seashore resorts from distant States without overtaxing limited transportation facilities. While out-of-state cars did not clog the highways, there were plenty to be seen, which indicated that many visitors managed to find gasoline enough to make the trip.

What puzzled transportation officials the most was the scant return travel compared with the heavy inrush which railroads and other carriers brought into the State before the July 4th week end. Their only explanation was that large numbers of families heads, bringing their families to Maine resorts, timed the trip with their own annual vacations. As a result extra facilities planned for handling the holiday rush found little use. Another explanation was that the public must have taken seriously warnings that traveling facilities would be limited, and delayed their return trips.

One thing Maine Development Commission officials were sure of was that the State faces its busiest summer of recreational activity since the start of the war, and is entering into the task of entertaining visitors with zest.

Most of the 200 camps for boys and girls, which normally handle about 15,000 young visitors, were filled to capacity. Generally enrollment was up 10 per cent. A few were unable to open because of the scarcity of domestic help and counselors. But those which are open are doing their best with what they have.

One camp director, when asked how many campers he had, replied "Too many," and went on to explain that counselors were moving out onto porches to make way for more youths.

Although counselors are generally younger than normal, camp directors say they are having success with them after two years of working without the benefit of older leaders.

Difficulty is also being experienced in finding carpenters to repair property damaged by the winter's heavy storms. But they are hard at the task, realizing that among their campers are hundreds whose parents are either in the service or too busy with war work to give them proper care in their city homes.

'Use Tax' Enforced

Maine's Collector of Internal Revenue Dr. Clinton A. Clauson went at the task of enforcing the federal "Use Tax" on automobiles with vigor last week. He put 72 deputy collectors to work checking automobiles throughout the State for the stamps required July 1, and in the first week they spotted some 3,000 automobiles without new stamps.

By the week end 2,500 of the 3,000 appeared and paid.

But a new complication appeared when it was disclosed that men impersonating inspectors were holding up automobiles and charging drivers without stamps a \$5 fee. Dr. Clauson was forced to issue a warning to drivers not to recognize inspectors unless they produced Internal Revenue identification cards.

Maine Buys Bonds

Maine increased its investment in war bonds to \$8,650,000 last week when the Executive Council authorized the State Treasurer to purchase \$500,000 in bonds with highway funds.

Periodic purchases of bonds have been made during the past several months, most of them short-term investments which can be liquidated when the funds are needed. With most State activities curtailed because of the war, and with revenues running strong, the State is in a position to participate regularly in the victory bond purchases.

Social Security

Last week marked the seventh anniversary of the opening of the Maine Social Security Board offices here, and officials of the board announced the past year had accelerated their issuance of account cards to a marked degree. Recipients of cards included large numbers who would not have them in normal times, such as high school pupils, housewives and others pressed into jobs vacated by those called to military duty or war jobs. Officials were wondering if many in this group realized the significance of their social security cards in terms of insurance and other benefits rather than consider them as simply a card they had to obtain to get onto a payroll.

Walter T. Harrison

Walter T. Harrison of Milton, who passed on yesterday at his home, was formerly associated with Curtis & Sanger, and Hornblower & Weeks of Boston, before he became a production adviser at the Quacy Yards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Harrison attended Thayer Academy and graduated from Harvard University in 1905. At first engaged in the lumber business in Maine, he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Cabinet Veneer Company in North Carolina and later became associated with F. W. Bird & Son, roofing manufacturers, of East Walpole, and with the Riverside Press, Cambridge, and the Plimpton Press, Norwood, as an efficiency expert.

Connecticut Alternate

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 10 (AP)—Brien McMahon, of Norwalk who is seeking the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, has named Franklin P. Adams of Weston, the "F. P. A." of "Information Please," as his alternate to the Democratic convention.

Something to remember these war-busy days—and nights



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Nazi Power at Caen Fails to Halt Allies

Continued from Page 1

hold the Allies back even on one front, much less on three.

Caen was plainly a testing ground of German ability to resist. The Germans here had every potential advantage. General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was able to bring up reinforcements on his interior lines of communication while the Allies, on the contrary, had to land everything on the beaches. Yet in spite of this handicap the British, Canadians, and Americans have proved they can mount a stronger attack in every branch of warfare: infantry, armor, and artillery.

More to Come

The fact that they were able to do this without a major port augurs ill for the Germans when the

Hitler Orders Shooting Of Officers Who Quit

Recorded by CBS

London, July 10—Hitler has ordered the execution of any German officer "who surrenders or attempts to surrender," the British Radio said this morning, quoting the Information Service of the Red Army.

The broadcast added that in these instructions, "Hitler reminds the officers who might wish to surrender that they should think of their families and parents left behind in the Reich."

harbor and docks of Cherbourg have been reconquered.

Even in the air the Germans had great potential advantages which they were unable to capitalize. The Allies had only landing strips and hastily constructed emergency flying fields within the Normandy beachhead, while the Germans had numerous large well-equipped flying fields not far behind their front.

At sea also, as joint Anglo-American statements issued yesterday prove, the Germans have failed completely to check the flow of reinforcements or supplies to the beachhead by either U-boats or E-boats. The German public has been led to believe that this combination of U-boats and E-boats would play havoc with Allied shipping in the event of invasion. This last hope at sea has now failed them.

Thus, on land as well as in the

air and at sea, the Germans have been beaten on their own ground. The capture of Caen means that even with aid of crack panzer divisions withdrawn from Russia and even with advantages arising from the fact that the Allies had as yet not had the use of any important port, the Germans have been unable to hold the line in the West.

The best Marshal Rommel could do has been shown to be not good enough. The Germans will no doubt go on fighting hard—in fact hard fighting is still going on along almost the entire Normandy line—but there is now no longer any solid basis for the Germans to think they can check the ever-growing strength of the Allied invasion in southern and western Europe any more than they can stop the Russian tidal wave in the East.

Canada Arranges For UNRRA Aid

OTTAWA, July 10 (P)—Woolen garments, farm machinery, canned fish, and wheat will be among the items which Canada, as a member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, will be expected to furnish the peoples of countries liberated from the enemy, it was announced last night.

The announcement, made by Roy F. Hendrickson, head of the UNRRA Bureau of Supplies, in a statement made public simultaneously in Ottawa and Washington, said arrangements were being made with the Canadian Government for the production of about \$6,000,000 worth of woolen utilitarian garments to be distributed among liberated peoples.

Plans have been completed to produce approximately 25,000 tons of farm machinery for use in the liberated areas, and orders have been placed for some 14,400,000 pounds of Canadian canned fish.

The products would be paid for out of the \$77,000,000 voted this year as Canada's financial contribution to UNRRA.

Orlemanski Visit Denied at Vatican

VATICAN CITY, July 10 (P)—Authoritative Vatican circles denied tonight that the Rev. Stanislaus Orlemanski, Springfield, Mass., priest who recently conferred with Premier Stalin, was expected to visit here.

The Vatican News Service added that the Vatican had had no part in the priest's visit to Moscow.

Maritime Beginning

When the Maritime Commission was established in 1936, there were only 10 shipyards in the United States capable of building ocean-going vessels 400 feet long.

Fall of Minsk: Color Picture By Eyewitness

Continued from Page 1

hands. They had been assured by their own officers that the Germans still held it and that to reach safety all they had to do was break out of Soviet encirclement and reach the town.

Try to Filter Through

Hence small groups constantly were trying to filter through, and on July 6, there was a fairly large-scale thrust by a German column, led by tanks, with cavalry and infantry following behind.

In the open country, Nazi tanks were smashed by Red Army artillery, while the famous Katiuska guns decimated cavalry and infantry.

Even after this failure, small groups continued their efforts to get through to the imagined safety of the town and early on the morning of July 6 one determined group of 70-odd actually reached its outskirts. They crept in through a narrow gully that served as the city dump, ending abruptly at the foot of an elevation where an old Jewish cemetery stood surrounded by shanties. As they clambered up the steep slope in a final dash to freedom, they encountered withering machine-gun fire, but they stopped charging only when the last of them had rolled back down slope into the refuse.

Warning to Reporters

Soon after that, we persuaded our conducting officer, Colonel Yerastoff, to take us to the area of mopping-up operations. He agreed, though somewhat under protest, and warned us to be prepared to jump into a ditch and lie flat on our faces if bullets came our way.

As we approached a stretch of forest where the shooting continued, the ground was littered with vestiges of the fighting and new lines of prisoners were constantly forming.

Turning off the main road, we reached a hill which had just been cleared of Germans. Red Army Tommygunners caked with dust, but triumphant, were enjoying a well-deserved respite while some of their number searched a nearby barn for possible concealed foes.

Peasant Activity

They were about to move on toward their next objective. A stone's throw away from the recent battle scene was a village and a girl at a window of the nearest hut observed everything with mild interest, while children played happily on the stoop and an old woman puttered about in a vegetable patch.

These White Russian peasants have become so used to war that they no longer permit it to interfere with their daily lives, which

Two Men in a Jeep



Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps Radio

Stimson and Clark Confer in Italy

The American Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, and the Commander of the Fifth Army hold a consultation at an airport near Cefina, Italy, prior to their inspection of troops at the front.

perhaps is one of the secrets of their survival.

Our colonel, now that we had set out, was determined to do things thoroughly, so we pushed on.

In a few moments our jeeps were bouncing along in the cool shade of tall spruce, where scrubby undergrowth might have been full of invisible German snipers.

Nazi Rifles on Ground Presently, in a clearing, we came upon a score of German Army rifles scattered pell mell on the ground, but clean and shiny, their breaches loaded, the safety catches off, quite ready for action.

Presently the woods thinned out and then on the road ahead we caught glimpses of uniforms. They hadn't seen us and were in fact walking away from us, but obviously were not on the war path, but looking for someone to whom they might surrender, as they were waving bits of white cloth.

We overtaken them and the look of terror in their eyes soon faded when they saw that our fiercest weapon was a camera.

Soviet Unit Surprised Thus for the first time in the war, German prisoners were captured on the eastern front by British and American correspondents.

The whole performance caused the greatest surprise to a small Russian force consisting of two companies stationed some 200 yards farther down the road and towards which the prisoners had been heading when we overtook them.

At first, these Russians were not quite sure which side we were on and were sending a delegation down the road to capture the whole lot of us.

The lieutenant colonel in command explained that the woods through which we came were so infested with Germans that no Russians had come through that way yet and that his men were enjoying a brief rest before tackling the job of clearing that sector.

If only the Germans would realize they were trapped and surrender, it would save so much time, but they still clung to their illusions about Minsk. Moreover, their officers had persuaded them that if they were captured, they would fare badly and they believed, having seen how their own authorities treated Russian prisoners.

Without Food and Water

Most of the prisoners had been without food or water for at least three days, and water was the first thing they asked for. The Russians often sent them back into the woods to convince their comrades that it was quite safe to surrender. They would return leading whole groups with them.

It was amazing how many of these German troops proved to be non-Germans. Of the three men we captured, only one was a bona-fide German. One was a Slovene, and the other came from Teschen. He had always considered himself a Czech until the Germans, after the occupation of Czechoslovakia, persuaded him he was German.

Another larger group we talked to contained a goodly number of Alsians and Yugoslavs, all of whom now express a wish to join a national unit and fight the Germans. The invariable Russian answer is "Why didn't you desert instead of waiting to be captured?" But Soviet treatment of prisoners is surprisingly humane.

Mistaken For Prisoners

Because of our strange get-up, we, too, were once mistaken for German prisoners. A Red Army man on horseback reined his horse to stare at us and shouted, "You should have surrendered long ago." But he said it without rancor and more like a piece of friendly advice.

Although to date some 28,000 of the encircled Germans have been killed and 15,000 taken prisoner, it is estimated that 8,000 were continuing to hold out. German planes were dropping them supplies and ammunition and two officers landed by parachute. One of them was captured upon landing.

Their task presumably was to try to lead the survivors in an attempted getaway westward. In the early hours this morning, one group reached the main road near Minsk and held it under fire until they were liquidated.

Progress in Pacific: Saipan a Major Prize

Continued from Page 1

lied ability to cut Japanese supply channels and open their own.

It isn't difficult to see how the Saipan occupation fits into this scheme. In addition to its obvious advantages as a forward offensive base the island will supply anchorage and air fields from which United States air and sea power can choke off the delivery of supplies to isolated Japanese forces in the South and Central Pacific and can hamper the shipping of raw materials.

Speed has perhaps been the predominant consideration in the attack. For speed has been necessitated by the critical situation in China, and the fact that every delay gives the enemy more time to strengthen and reinforce his defenses.

Twenty fleeing Japanese ships which United States carrier planes sank or damaged early in June may have brought supplies and men into the Marianas before American Marines began storming the heavily defended Saipan beaches.

Victories Without Ship Losses

We who have been traveling with the Pacific fleet in this operation have had plenty of time to reflect on the critical nature of this campaign and on the tremendous changes that have been taking place in the Far Western Pacific. Tokyo radio has furnished its imaginative version.

One thing we have realized—and with considerable relief—is

that "Japanese-controlled waters" have dwindled by the thousands of miles in the course of this single operation. The United States hasn't lost a ship in this operation so far.

Any false optimism excited by this favorable situation has been tempered by reports of the Saipan fighting and casualties. The Japanese recognize all the dangers inherent in the loss of this island. They proved this by their first attempt to use their fleet to prevent the taking of Saipan. They proved it further by their use of planes for their amphibious counterattack in 20 barges.

A Desperate Fight

One cannot say that the Japanese have fought more fiercely than at Tarawa or Kwajalein or Eniwetok. But these are the biggest concentrations of troops and the biggest land mass the Allies have struck in the Central Pacific. High officers forecast that it would be a "fight to annihilation."

Considering the naval superiority held the United Nations may soon control the Pacific virtually all the way to the China coast. The bombing of Japan is not alone expected to bring about victory. But the bombing of Japan plus the cutting off of its supply lines, plus the opening up of Allied channels to China will contribute tremendously to this end.

The date of Japan's defeat is still undecipherable to the naked eye. But it is no longer on the other side of the horizon.

Southern Slavic Federation Is Sought to Pacify Balkans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 10—A Democratic Yugoslav Federation extending from the Adriatic to the Black Sea and including the Bulgarians, Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes has been suggested as a solution to the troublesome Balkan problem by Sava Kosonovic, who has just been appointed to the Yugoslav Cabinet.

Mr. Kosonovic said such a federation would solve the seemingly insoluble problems of nationalistic conflict within Yugoslavia, uniting the five groups of Slavs ethnically and economically separated by resolving their national aspirations within the borders of Yugoslavia itself.

His proposal was made at a press conference here after it had been learned that he had been appointed Minister of Interior, Social Welfare, Health and Reconstruction in a new Cabinet formed in London, Friday, by Dr. Ivan Subasic, Prime Minister of the Yugoslav Government-in-exile.

The idea of including Bulgaria in a pan-Slav federation was purely his own, Mr. Kosonovic told reporters. He asserted that liberal elements in that country already favored a federation of all southern Slavs and the Bulgarian people would probably desire it after the war.

The proposed federation, he said, would be an avenue of peace between Russia and western Europe rather than the orthodox buffer

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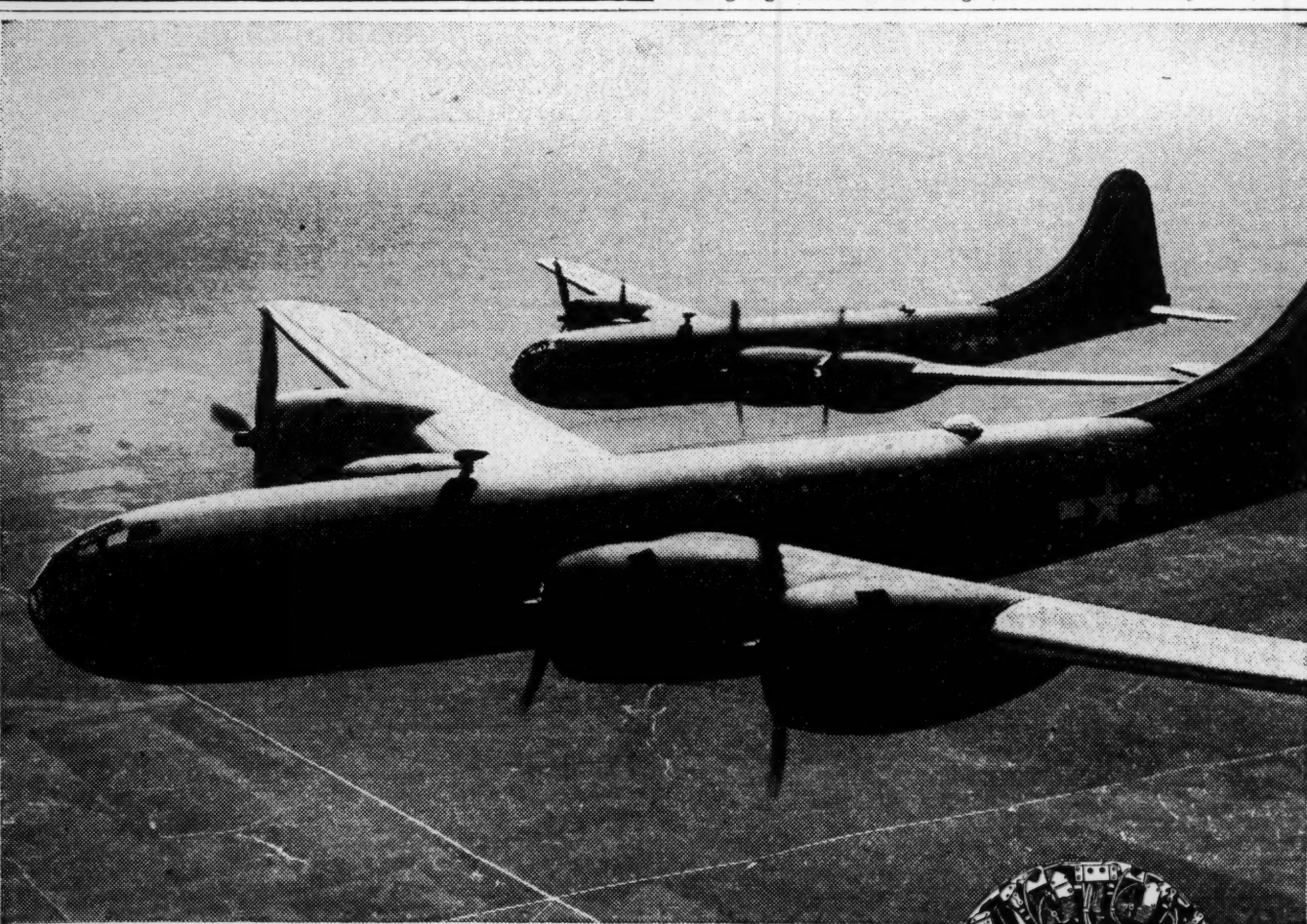
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factories and plants all over America share in making its parts, instruments, power and armament.

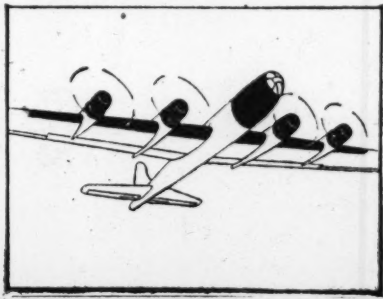
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ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Hope of Jews in Hungary Seen Only in Allied Victory

By J. Emlin Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 10.—Foreign Minister Anthony Eden's strong condemnation in the House of Commons last week of the recent Hungarian anti-Jewish atrocities leaves little doubt that extermination is the definite goal of that policy and that speedy victory by the Allies is the only means whereby such a state of affairs can be changed.

Replying to questions, Mr. Eden admitted that the Hungarian Government had completely ignored Allied warnings that such persecutions would bring later retribution. There has been "no effect of the repeated declarations of His Majesty's Government in association with other United Nations," and the "principal hope of terminating this tragic state of affairs must remain a speedy victory of the Allied Nations."

Extermination and massacres of the Hungarian Jewish community already have begun, according to reliable reports received here.

Plan Gets Support

Such action is impossible without the connivance, complicity, and support of the present subservient Hungarian Government. The Hungarian Jewish community numbering 750,000 was among the largest of its kind throughout Europe and in Hungary intermarriage between Aryan and non-Aryan was very common.

The official Hungarian attitude during the years between the two world wars has been complicated by this fact and also because Hungarian Jews constituted a majority of Hungary's middle class and trading community and therefore was vital to national economy. It is, however, a mistaken idea that the Hungarian Government adopted a partial attitude toward the Jews as has been so often reported in the democratic press.

Thus, Hungary was the first European country to introduce racial legislation in post-1919 Europe. In "law 25" of 1920, the so-called "numerous clauses" was introduced whereby Jews were excluded from many professions.

Jews Massacred

Massacres of Jews during the so-called "white terror" period of the 1920's need little comment, since they have been duly set out in well-known books such as Revolution and Counter Revolution in Hungary, by Oscar Jaszi. Such terror was carried out by many of the friends of the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, and went unpunished. The movement of "Awakening Magyars," which distributed anti-Semitic propaganda, had 1,000,000 members, and Tibor Eckhardt, now leading the so-called "Free Hungary Movement" in the United States, was once its president.

That this "white terror" was no temperamental outburst is evidenced by the memorandum which the "Awakening Magyars" handed to the Wedgwood Commission when in Hungary.

Since 1938 a number of Budapest governments have introduced more anti-Jewish legislation, beginning with the law imposed by Bela Imredy, strong Nazi, but who was forced to withdraw himself because he was later proved to be a Jew according to the Nuremberg laws.

Under Count Teleki as Premier,

a second anti-Jewish law came into force on May 4, 1939, and two years later the Bardossy Government began the preparation of a third anti-Jewish law whereby the Jewish religion was deprived of all public rights.

A little later the Kallay Government was responsible for the expropriation of all Jewish-owned land and property.

On March 22, 1942, Pester Lloyd, which owed much of its great journalistic reputation to its Jewish staff, wrote that Premier Nicholas Kallay had "completely fulfilled the expectations placed in his work and thus had shown himself a guardian of the race. . . . The Government has thus taken its stand squarely upon the basic principle of race-safeguards."

Deprived of Living

Further, these facts from early in the present war, before Hungary was occupied by the Germans, indicate the Horthy regime's attitude toward the Jews. By June 13, 1940, the number of Jews affected by anti-Jewish legislation in Hungary, to the extent of being deprived of their livelihood, was about 224,000.

As early as 1939, 25,000 Jews of Polish origin who had lived on Hungarian territory for decades were deported to occupied Galicia, 55,000 deported to Poland after the occupation of Transylvania and from Hungary's own territory 80,000 Jews were deported to Poland and to German-occupied Russia.

In view of these facts it is difficult to accept the view which Hungarian propaganda so often put across to the western democracies that it was most generous in its treatment of Jews and other non-Magyars.

It is, therefore, hardly to be expected that there will be any improvement as a result of Mr. Eden's new suggestion that BBC be used to "bring home to the Hungarian Government the feelings of this House and the Nation."

Plea for Jews

By Religious News Service

GENEVA, July 8.—The Reformed Lutheran Bishops in German-occupied Hungary have appealed against Jewish deportations, asserting that unless they are stopped the churches will have to protest publicly. The bishops asked that Jewish children be returned to their homes where they could live under the supervision of the churches.

Anti-Semitic measures by the German-dominated puppet government have brought successive protests by Hungarian Protestant churches.

When the first anti-Jewish decree was issued requiring Jews to wear the yellow Star of David, the churches immediately demanded that pastors of Jewish origin and baptized Jews be exempt from the decree. Authorities granted the request only in the case of pastors.

Another petition for the exemption of baptized Jews was made when ghettos were set up in Hungary. In addition, the churches strongly denounced atrocities accompanying the herding of Jews into restricted areas.

Who gets hurt if you buy Gas in the Black Market?



WHILE YOU CAN'T ROB A SOLDIER of gasoline itself . . . gasoline wasted here at home can weaken his power to protect himself and to kill his enemy in battle . . . Because . . .



YOU MAY KEEP A WAR WORKER from his job some place where gasoline supply gets suddenly tight. No worker on the job—no war equipment for that day to back a man on some fighting front . . .



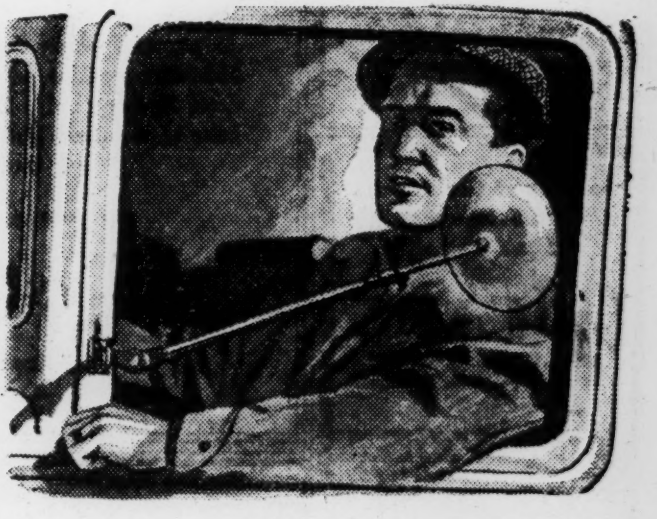
YOU MIGHT KEEP A PRACTITIONER from his rounds. Sure—he has coupons for his needs, but if some chiseler left an empty pump, what good are coupons then? And gas gets scarcer as the war takes more and more.



YOU MAKE IT TOUGH for your neighbor who gives his time on the ration board. His whole job is to make too little gas go around fairly. Who are you to knock his plan in the eye? . . .



YOU DO A BAD THING for the gas station man, too. His life's tough enough under wartime conditions—without his old customers asking him to be dishonest or lose their trade to someone who is! . . .



YOU THROW A WRENCH into the whole supply line to Victory. Need for gas in battle isn't all that's gone up. Essential home need—farms, trucks, buses, industry—is UP 20% since 1942 . . .

Bengal Taking Stock of Food

NEW DELHI, India, July 10 (Reuters)—Bengal is now taking stock of its food prospects for the next 12 months with the reminder of its famine a year ago.

It is realized that only careful husbanding and substantial aid from the Allies will enable India to pull through the next year without real distress.

According to the authorities, India needs a minimum of a million tons of grain imports in the period between May and April, and has been promised 400,000, plus an additional 50,000 in the five months ending in September. If these imports arrive, and the British Government, which has promised to review the situation, grants a further 600,000 tons, all should be well.

The food position in Bengal has

been greatly helped by the abundant winter rice harvest. The Punjab wheat harvest, however, has not equaled last year's, which was the greatest in memory, and is somewhat deficient in keeping qualities.

The rationing and price control systems are working well, but they need the support of good grain reserves this year. For this, grain imports are essential, since grain at ports, with good rail communications, can easily be moved to any spot where a shortage threatens, unlike grain spread throughout the provinces.

It is hoped that Allied help in grain imports will not only be maintained but expanded, so that adequate grain reserves may be built up to meet any contingencies.

British Study By-Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 10.—The British colonial office of the Colonial Products Research Council, established some months ago, is contributing to postwar economic plans by specialized research into the utilization of colonial produce in wider fields which may be related to industry.

A satisfactory industrial outlet for sugar, for instance, could revolutionize the economic outlook for many parts of the British Colonial Empire and for other parts of the world also.

Another sphere in which natural science can do much is in finding

uses for the present waste arising from the cultivation of some crops, particularly fibers, of which only a part is used.

Perhaps the best example of waste is in the cultivation of sisal in East Africa, for at least 80 per cent of the sisal plant is wasted. Natural scientific research in this field can be tied up with research into processing machinery, particularly simple and inexpensive machinery, which will permit the carrying out of operations in the growing areas, and provide employment on the spot for the local inhabitants.

Duke of Windsor To Drill for Oil

CALGARY, Alberta, July 10 (AP)—Drilling of one or more shallow oil wells soon will start on the Duke of Windsor's EP ranch near Pekisko, about 45 miles southwest of Calgary, it was announced during the week end. The Duke holds a special 99-year lease on the property dated from 1930.

"The last time the Duke of Windsor was at the EP ranch, in October, 1941, he had an opportunity of inspecting the oil development in Turner Valley and was greatly impressed by the efforts to increase the production of oil so vital to the prosecution

of the war," the announcement said.

"The Duke therefore decided to have his Alberta property geologically and geophysically examined by competent geologists, among them Dr. Barnum Brown of New York City, whose reports were so favorable as to warrant the property being further investigated by exploratory drilling . . ."

Though several wells were drilled near the ranch some years ago no commercial producers have been developed in the vicinity to date.

YES—America is refining more petroleum than ever before—but America is still short of gas compared to her total of gas-eating engines today. Perhaps you didn't know that over half of all supplies shipped our forces is petroleum in some form—that it takes 3 tons of gas to "deliver" a 1-ton bomb—that just training one pilot uses gas enough to last the average car for 18 years. Perhaps you hadn't realized no "extra gas" can be made—that every "extra" gallon is stolen straight from the war. **BUT YOU KNOW NOW . . .** If you've been "cutting a corner" on black gas—cut it out now! If all your ration coupons aren't endorsed—do it now! If you haven't been sharing rides to work and back—start to now! You and your car are in the war. And you're on America's side . . . or Hitler's!

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**GASOLINE POWERS
THE ATTACK...
DON'T WASTE A DROP!**

British Push On From Caen Taking German Strong Points

Continued from Page 1

ports reaching London indicate the Germans have declared East Prussia a "rear area of operations," and are planning a swift withdrawal from the Pskov-Narva sector of Estonia. The Nazi plan is said to call for the evacuation of all Estonia and most of Latvia in order to strengthen the defenses of East Prussia.

Whether the Nazis will be able to carry out such a withdrawal in anything resembling orderly fashion remains to be seen. Thus far the speedy Russian advance seems to be overwhelming the German rear-guard and defenses which would have to cover such a retreat.

In Italy, Allied forces, in addition to folding back some of the outer strong points of the Gothic Line, have advanced to within 10 miles of Livorno. Incidentally, it was just a year ago today that the Allies landed in Sicily.

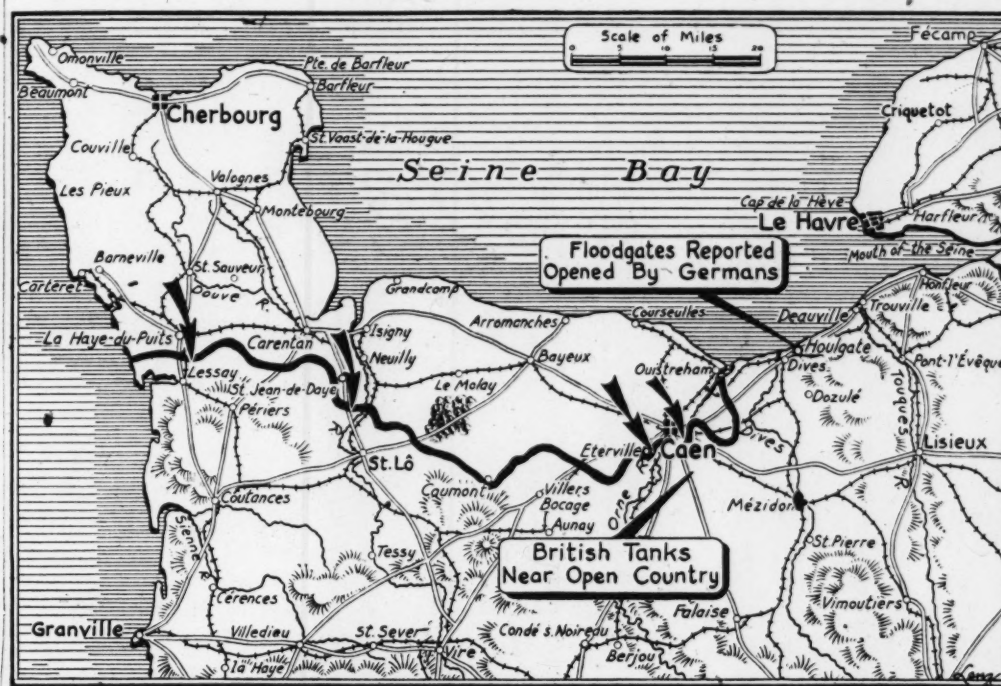
Normandy:

Nazi Strong Points Captured by Allies

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Second Army, starting to swing shut the door on Germans still standing across the Orne River in the southern suburbs of Caen, seized a chain of Normandy towns and strong points guarding the enemy's imperiled flank.

Striking in typical hard-smiling Montgomery style, the British plunged eastward from their Odon bridgehead behind the embattled Germans in the suburb of Faubourg de Vaucelles, and captured Breteville-sur-Odon a mile southwest of Caen.

Eterville, next in the chain and three miles southwest of the city, Maltot, four miles southwest, and Hill 112, a bit farther southwest, all fell in quick succession in plunges which took the British



By a Staff Artist

Directions of the Battle of France - Arrows show how British and American forces are exploiting their capture of Caen and La Haye du Puits, German strong points at both ends of their defense line in Normandy.

within a mile of the Orne River. General Montgomery's bludgeon, more than three miles broad, was matched by a British bridgehead across the Orne to the north and east of Caen which also threatened the last-ditch Germans with a squeeze offensive.

The British fought forward two miles in this latest attack with the objective of freeing the docks of Caen from the threat of German artillery fire so a stream of allied freight might begin pouring in to match the reinforcements from Cherbourg. All the points fell before noon after the initial jump off at 5 a. m.

In the center, an American smash into the German lines from the Vire River bridgehead at St. Jean de Daye also made steady progress on a seven-mile front to depths of more than a mile in hard fighting through difficult low country hidden by fog and drizzle.

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's columns, accompanied by a steady drumfire from artillery, captured Sainteny, six miles south of Carentan and about the same distance from the road junction of Periers. Periers is about 5½ miles southwest of Lessay, a coastal road junction bordering a deep inlet from the sea where the Germans might attempt to defend a bottleneck, against other Americans rolling swiftly southeastward from captured La Haye du Puits.

Front-line dispatches said the latter drive was breaking through German strong defenses and opening an exit out of the Cherbourg Peninsula through the few channelled passages between swamps and lowlands. The Germans were said to be falling back to new defenses.

Lessay is about 4½ miles below La Haye. General Montgomery's assault was a typical flanking jab. It was made while the bulk of the main German forces were engaged by British sweeping through the ruins of Caen toward the suburb of Faubourg de Vaucelles, where the Germans were making a stand.

In the first 2½ hours of the new attack south and east of the Odon River the British overran Key Hill 112, three quarters of a mile north of Esquay on the road to Caen, as well as Eterville, three miles southwest of Caen on the same road.

Caen was so badly battered that the British had to bring up bulldozers to push the rubble aside

because vehicles could not get within 500 yards of the river.

Russia:

Russians 60 Miles From East Prussia

British press reports placed Russian vanguards within 60 miles of East Prussia while the Red Army clamped tighter a hold on Wilno, where the German garrison had been forced behind barricades into the center of the virtually encircled city.

Russian columns racing westward at startling speed stormed past the Wilno flanks to the nearest approach to East Prussia.

Northward, the Soviets ripped through the German Wilno-Dvinsk line, penetrating to Utena, more than 20 miles into pre-war Lithuania. The Soviet plunge across the Lithuanian plains toward Memel on the Baltic could cut off more than 60,000 square miles, an area larger than Georgia, garrisoned by a force estimated in London at 40 German divisions.

Red troops had cut a 70-mile gap in German lines strung down from the Baltic Sea and narrowed the land corridor between the breach and the sea to less than 120 miles.

The Moscow Radio asserted that German and Lithuanian troops mutinied in Wilno and Kaunas. The latter city, Capital of Russia's Lithuanian Republic, was menaced by Russians charging less than 50 miles away.

Farther south, the Red Army made fresh progress in a swift advance toward the major railroad center of Bialystok and Brest Litovsk on the Bug River. Both cities guard the approaches to Warsaw.

"Reconnaissance has observed lively railroad and highway traffic on the right wing of the southern sector," the Berlin Radio said. "In the last sector (of Romania), local Soviet attacks have been checked but it is clear that the Soviet Command soon will stage a big offensive."

German Underground information received in London said the Germans already had declared East Prussia "a rear area of operations" and were planning a swift withdrawal from the Pskov-Narva sector of Estonia in the northern Baltics where their forces were threatened with being cut off from Germany except by sea.

The Nazi plan called for evacuation of all Estonia and most of Latvia in order to conserve forces for the defense of East Prussia, the cradle of Junkerism, these advisers said.

The Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet declared Hitler had moved his headquarters at Lotzen in East Prussia to a point deeper inland and that German Army headquarters at Rastenburg and German Air Force headquarters at Rominen in East Prussia also were being moved westward.

Virtually encircling Wilno, the Russians also swept around the city to the south, taking 150 towns on a front of more than 100 miles, including Lida on the Wilno-Baranovitch-Luniniec line.

Grodno and Bialystok on the main railway running southwest to Warsaw were in the path of the Russians. Capture of Lida placed the Russians within 60 miles of Grodno, and the fall of Dyartlovo to the south placed them within 90 miles of Bialystok.

Italy:

Americans Break Through Nazi Line

Overcoming dogged enemy resistance, American infantrymen

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who captured the German stronghold of Volterra have knifed forward four miles and driven a significant wedge in the German defenses fronting the so-called "Gothic Line," Allied headquarters in Rome announced.

The action of the doughboys in driving the Nazis from Volterra was described officially as a setback to the enemy's intention of imposing the maximum delay on the Fifth Army's drive toward the Arno River, on which are situated the cities of Florence and Pisa.

Robot Bombs:

50,000 Children Leave London

Evacuation of women and children from London and various cities in Southern England continued in orderly fashion as the German flying bomb offensive went into its 26th day.

More than 50,000 children have been moved out of the immediate danger zone with only one minor hitch in arrangements, and that was solved quickly. The hitch developed when some residents in raid-free York appeared reluctant to take evacuees into their homes, but the mayor signed a compulsory order and within a few hours 1,600 bombed-out women and children who had detained in that city were billeted safely.

It was a noisy night as the Germans took advantage of overcast skies over Dover Strait to sneak their robot planes through the defense wall. An official announcement acknowledged damage and casualties in both London and the southern counties.

Before darkness set in, however, fighter pilots were credited with shooting a considerable number of the "doodlebugs" into the sea.

Despite the blind bombing attacks, cricket matches, at Lord's, and other outdoor sporting events drew large crowds over the week end.

Submarines:

U-Boat Campaign Failure in June

For every United Nations' merchant ship sunk by German submarines during June, "several times as many U-boats were sent to the bottom," President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed in a joint monthly report.

"Hitler's submarine fleet failed on all counts in June, 1944," the report asserted, adding that merchant vessel losses to German undersea craft reached "almost the lowest figure of the entire war."

German submarines failed signally to cause any important interference with the Normandy invasion operations, a supplementary report stated. It pointed out that only one merchant ship of the great invasion fleet could be charged off as a possible victim of the U-boat fleet and that "in this case doubt exists as to her destruction by U-boat or mine."

Pacific:

Logs of Saipan Blow to Japan

Vast new possibilities of sea and air smashes toward Japan and the Philippines surged into view with the conquest of Saipan and Noemfoor Islands in the Western Pacific.

Onrushing American forces wrested Saipan July 5 from a frightened Japanese garrison trapped on the island's northern tip.

It fell 24 hours after Allied forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur completely took over Noemfoor near New Guinea's northwest end.

Associated Press Correspondent Rembert James, representing the combined Allied press, came through with the first details of the bitter-end struggle the trapped Japanese offered on Saipan.

"Organized Japanese resistance ended just before dusk yesterday July 8," he wrote. "Citizens were surrendering by the hundreds."

In 25 days of battle American forces had battered the first great hole in Japan's inner defense armor and carried the war more than 1,000 miles westward.

"From Saipan, American planes can fly across Japan's sea and air routes southward from the Empire and even Japanese home islands will be in reach of long-range planes."

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Noemfoor's three airfields, 800 miles southeast of Mindanao, were captured within five days last week. Noemfoor and the nearby Schouten Islands, where the Americans hold four airdromes on Biak and Owi, surround New Guinea's huge Geelvink Bay, with its possibilities for elaborate naval development.

Eisenhower:

Forecasts Long, Bitter Fighting

In an interview with Merrill Mueller, NBC reporter, representing the combined American radio networks, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today warned against the growing optimism prevalent throughout the world and predicted long and bitter fighting before the final victory in Europe.

Enumerating the long list of Allied successes in Russia, Africa, Italy, and France since he first came to Europe at the fall of Tobruk two years ago, General Eisenhower said the trend toward overoptimism was understandable. But he emphasized it was the duty of people in responsible positions to state the facts.

Over-optimism doesn't take into consideration one main point—that we are now in a position to hit the Germans where it hurts and the Germans will fight back harder than ever.

Thus General Eisenhower made it clear that while the possibility of a crack in German morale was not excluded, he believed Gestapo control was so complete over Germany that internal collapse was a false hope. We must be prepared now in all our operations

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—home front and fighting front—for bitter fighting right around the German perimeter. There will be fighting of the most strenuous character with heavy losses.

The general picture of over-optimism must be sobered by the very definite conclusion that we have really got to fight for every foot we get, both locally and in the general strategic position. The General said the taking of Caen was most gratifying and we are on the offensive all along the front.

The continuation of the American push on the western flank is all part of the great plan but there is nothing spectacular in it at the moment. It is slow, painful slugging.

General Eisenhower was greatly pleased with the Russian victory at Wilno. He said that 25 Germans divisions northeast of Wilno are badly compromised by its capture.

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Mrs. Raymond Clapper will be in Woodward & Lothrop on Wednesday, July 12, at 2:30 P. M. to autograph your first edition copy of "Watching the World."
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wallace Sees 'Era of North Pacific'

SEATTLE, Wash., July 10 (AP)—A postwar world dominated economically by the vast resources and great development of the territories bounding the North Pacific Ocean was envisioned yesterday by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace on his return from China and Siberian Russia.

The postwar period, he predicted, will come to be known as the "era of the Pacific," an era marked by tremendous international air-line communications and the development of great airports in places now thinly populated.

Speaking over a nation-wide radio hook-up, the Vice-President stressed the fact that his travels abroad, however much he might admire the peoples he visited,

served only to strengthen his faith in his own country.

American Way Called Best

"Today," he asserted, "I am more than ever an American. The more I examine other countries, the more convinced I am that the American way of life is the best way for us. . . . We can and should fit our own way of life to co-operation with other nations and other peoples whose way of life is different from ours but who need our co-operation quite as much as we need theirs and are not only willing but eager to co-operate with us."

During his seven weeks' travel, the Vice-President visited western Canada, Alaska, Siberian Russia, and China, where he spent four days in Chungking in conversations with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The Vice-President said he saw virtually no likelihood of postwar internecine strife in China itself, nor any chance of conflict between the Chinese and Russia.

"I am glad to say," he declared, "that I found among those with whom I talked an outspoken desire for good understanding. Personally, I am convinced that China and the U. S. S. R. will take the necessary steps to insure continuing peace and to promote the cultural and commercial exchanges among the nations of the Pacific to the benefit of all."

China Needs Help

China needs help, Mr. Wallace said, adding that American technicians and business men who are able to furnish that help need have no fear of conflict within China or between China and the Soviet.

He saw favorable evidences of the Lend-Lease program, huge developments in places not one American in a thousand ever heard named, and the prospect of a postwar foreign trade which would give the Pacific Coast of the United States a greater importance in world affairs than ever before.

Summing up his views of foreign trade to come, he said: "Trade with Russia and China will help keep the factories of

America busy in the days that lie ahead."

"I am convinced," he asserted in another part of his talk, "that a main area of development after this war—new enterprise, new investment, new trade, new accomplishments—will be in the new world of the North Pacific and eastern Asia."

North Pacific Development

The Vice-President cited two regions of great development where signs of the growing importance of the North Pacific area already are manifest. They were the Pacific Northwest states and the Amur River region in Soviet Asia.

Noting the western United States long had been "held back by freight rates and by failure to develop the power inherent in the great rivers," Mr. Wallace praised "men like Norris, McNary, Bone, and Roosevelt," and added that "the Northwest during the past 10 years has rapidly expanded."

"More and more we are perceiving the importance of strengthening our West and especially our Northwest," he added. "This expansion must continue to the limit of its agricultural, industrial, and commercial possibilities. This includes Alaska, which has not yet begun to measure up to its possibilities."

"Our growth must not be merely in terms of ourselves, but also in terms of Asia. Vigorous two-way trade with Soviet Asia and China will greatly increase the population and prosperity of our Northwest."

Soviet Asia has more than doubled in population in the past 15 years and "it is quite possible that the next 50 years will see a further increase of more than 30,000,000 people," he said.

Accent on Siberia

The southern part of the Amur River region is certain to gain a large population. After its experience in this war, Russia no doubt will shift many industries to the east of the Ural Mountains, while most of the persons who have shifted to Siberia because of the war will remain, he explained.

Mr. Wallace left Seattle shortly after his speech. He said that on July 11 he would "report to President Roosevelt certain definite facts which I am not at liberty to discuss here."

In his hotel room before going to the radio station where his address was carried over the NBC system, the Vice-President expressed enthusiasm over possibilities for the Pacific area.

To Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, he asserted that he believed the development of the Northwest area, meaning that of Alaska, western Canada, and the western United States, should be a matter of permanent national policy.

Mr. Magnuson explained the Vice-President's view was that development of the western Canadian country was a part of the whole pattern and that the United States should co-operate wherever possible.

Alaska Highway Link

Definite approval of early construction of a Pacific Coast link with the Alaska Highway from Prince George, British Columbia, to White Horse, Yukon Territory, was given him, Mr. Magnuson said, and would be a part of the great highway and airway connections between the Pacific continents after the war.

State Senator Donald A. McDonald, former Fairbanks, Alaska, engineer and advocate of the Pacific route to Alaska, said Mr. Wallace expressed to him considerable interest in the possibility for development of the Canadian Northwest Territories.

He also brought to Mr. Magnuson and to President Roosevelt the personal thanks of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, which was sponsored by Mr. Magnuson and signed by the President. The repeal, General Chiang told them, "gives us face in the Orient."

While praising the development he saw in both China and Siberia, Mr. Wallace said, almost at the first of his speech, that his faith in America and the American way had been greatly strengthened.

Lend-Lease Aid

Throughout Siberia, the Vice-President found evidence of the workings of the Lend-Lease program with American steel and aluminum in factories far in the

Nazis Extend Hold On Sabotage Area

IRUN, Spain, July 10 (AP)—The German Army has taken over the entire Landes Department in southwestern France where sabotage has kept Nazi communications south of Bordeaux in a constant tangle, it was learned here today.

It was the first such German move in the area.

The coastal zone of Landes which contains a number of Atlantic Wall fortifications long has been under military control but not the inland towns.

The Mayor of Dax and a number of Vichy officials both in Dax and Mont-de-Marsan, the Capital of the Department, were declared to have been arrested by the Germans and jailed for helping the Underground.

Several battalions of German soldiers were sent into the flat, forested seacoast department with orders to enforce the orders of local German commanders concerning the evacuation of certain towns in the interior.

The Vichy-appointed Prefect of Landes now is a powerless prisoner of the Germans.

Afghanistan Envoy



Abdol H. Aziz
Minister from Afghanistan to the United States.

interior, American machine tools, American flour, and other foods.

"I am convinced from what I saw in Siberia and central Asia that Lend-Lease has helped the Russians in many difficult and even critical situations on the industrial front as well as on the military front."

Both the laborers in the factories and those in "positions of management" were appreciative of the aid rendered by the United States and other Allies, he said.

The problem in China, he explained, is different from that in Russia, where although the desire for co-operation is as great, the machine age has as yet not greatly affected domestic production. However, China is willing and anxious to develop its industries and resources with the help of the United States, he explained.

Fifth War Loan Well Over Top Of 16 Billions

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—America smashed over the top in the \$16,000,000,000 Fifth War Loan on July 8, said Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, announcing that subscriptions reached \$16,650,000,000, and will soar much higher when all returns are in.

Although July 8 was the last day of the drive in which an army of volunteer workers had done what Mr. Morgenthau called "a magnificent job," the reporting period for subscriptions will continue until the end of July—as announced before the campaign was launched.

The Secretary said corporations had subscribed \$12,400,000,000, far beyond their \$10,000,000,000 goal, and individual purchasers had subscribed \$4,250,000,000.

This figure is only 71 per cent of the individuals' quota of \$6,000,000, but Mr. Morgenthau indicated that this will be surpassed. He said that in previous war loans, only about two thirds of the total bond subscriptions made by individuals during the course of the drive have been reported to the Treasury by closing date.

The Secretary said the previous high mark for individual subscriptions was \$5,377,000,000 in the Third War Loan.

The previous record for total subscriptions was also in the Third War Loan, \$18,944,000,000.

Treasury officials said that as of July 8, 12 states and Hawaii so far had reported surpassing their quotas. These states are: New York, Rhode Island, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Mr. Morgenthau's statement, released here through the U. S. Bureau of War Relocation, is at the United States, N. H., at the United

Tennis Ball 'Nets' \$500 in Chungking

By the Associated Press
Seattle, Wash., July 10
"Well, did you take your shirt off when you played tennis?" a reporter asked Vice-President Henry A. Wallace here yesterday after Mr. Wallace had declined to discuss a dozen questions about his trip to China.

"Well," Mr. Wallace smiled as he settled himself into a chair, "I'll tell you. I didn't have a chance to play tennis in Chungking."

"Anyway, I found that it's a fairly expensive pastime over there now."

"Do you know what three tennis balls are worth in Chungking?"

"I'll tell you."

"Three thousand Chinese dollars. At normal rates of exchange that's \$1,500 American money or \$500 apiece. Just a little steep, I think."

Nations Monetary Conference, declared that "the Fifth War Loan drive is another demonstration of the loyalty, unity, and determination of the American people."

German Prisoner Killed In Attempt to Escape Camp

ALVA, Okla., July 8 (AP)—Col. Murray Gibbons, commanding officer, said last night one German prisoner of war was shot and killed July 6 as three others escaped from the Alva Internment Camp.

The prisoner, killed as he attempted to flee, was Emil Minotti. The other three were still at large last night, Colonel Gibbons said.

The three are: Karl Heinz Zigann, Max Wolff, and Everhard Wilms. Mr. Zigann had escaped twice before, once from a camp in Kentucky and once from the camp at Alva.

Wallace Flew With Crew That Accompanied Willkie

SEATTLE, Wash., July 10 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, who flew here yesterday on a leisurely return trip from his mission to China, traveled to Chungking and back with the same Army transport crew that took Wendell L. Willkie around the world last year.

Yesterday's flight was from Great Falls, Mont., crew members reported. The party left China July 3.

The homeward trip was interrupted twice for visits to natural scientific fairs along the northern route, and came close to being delayed at Edmonton, Alta. Lieut. William Gokowski, copilot from Connecticut, was quarantined there.

The transport pilot was Col. Richard Kight of Palm Beach, Fla. He is commander of Morrison Field at Palm Beach.

The navigator, Capt. John C. Wagner of Lakeville, Ind., was described by Mr. Wallace as a crewman who "worked just as hard as the pilot to get us back here."

Colonel Kight said the Vice-President was "a fine passenger" and stood the trip well.

The copilot who filled in on the flight from Edmonton was Capt. O. Howard of Eau Claire, Wis.

Other members of the crew were: Master Sergeant James M. Cooper, Philadelphia; Technical Sergeant Victor P. Minkoff, Blackwood, N. J., who served as Russian interpreter for the party; Technical Sergeant Richard J. Barrett, Washington, D. C., and Sergeant Roderick W. Robitaille, Jamaica, N. Y.

Owen Lattimore of the Office of War Information and John Carter Vincent of the State Department's Chinese section were other members of the party.

The Vice-President and former

Secretary of Agriculture spent July 5 visiting the University of Alaska's extensive farms and much of July 7 at the Alberta Dominion Experimental Farm at Grande Prairie, north of Edmonton.

U. S.-Russia Held Strength in Peace

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 8 (AP)—Combined strength of the United States and Russia can keep the world at peace if they plan and work together in the postwar years, Dr. Edwin R. Embree, President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, told the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University July 6.

He said that Russia had wiped out race and religious discrimination from its people as an advancement toward full democracy.

He termed the American Communist Party as both un-American and un-Russian.

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Our own job security plan for Esso Marketers' employees now

in uniform went into operation the day after Pearl Harbor. It has worked so well for so long that we want to pass our experience along.

In general, it is based on the idea that we are saving his place for our fighting man while he's away, whether he volunteered, was drafted, or was called up as a reservist.

Chief features of the plan are these...

1. Each employee who has been with us a year or longer is given two months' salary as he enters the armed forces.

2. His dependents receive monthly payments from the company while he is away—up to half of his former company pay.

3. Each employee has been assured by letter from our company president that his old job—or another as good or better—will be waiting for him. Experience gained in the Armed Forces may result in his immediate advancement.

4. His rights in company retirement and benefit plans are protected while he is away.

DETAILS of the plan have been put into a booklet which we shall be glad to send you.*

Soon we will announce in this newspaper further plans for making some good new jobs in the oil business after the war.

As we see it today, next to winning the war itself, nothing is more important than the matter of post-war jobs.

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*New England residents write
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Colonial Beacon Oil Company
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Do You Begin With God?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SIGNIFICANT exclamation occurs again and again in the book of Psalms: "Thou art my God;" "Teach me to do thy will; for thou art my God;" "O God, thou art my God; early will I seek thee." It is a small phrase but one of large meaning. It can express the fulfillment of the heart's desire, the utterance of the deepest gratitude man can know.

Intuitively does mankind reach out for a God who satisfies both reason and affection; whose nature is so manifestly lovable that one loves Him involuntarily; whose reserves of goodness and wisdom are inexhaustible; and in whom is found a unity and consistency which we would gladly translate into individual experience and world affairs. More than we think it is true that the kind of God that we worship determines the kind of world we inhabit. If our idea of God is blurred and contradictory, we have a groping, warping sense of existence. Hence, a right concept of Deity is the universal need of humanity.

Starting from the basis of our divided human nature, with its mixture of good and evil, mind and matter, we cannot find our way to the Deity who is Spirit, as Christ Jesus defined Him. Beginning with materiality, how can we search out pure spirituality? If our destination is Spirit, then we must make spiritual thinking our starting point. This is the convincing message of Christian Science. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 275): "The starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind,—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle."

Summer

The windy tides of summer
Engulf the fields today,
And old, land-rooted fences
Stand deep in daisy spray;

The meadow grass bends backward
Before the golden flood,
And singing sounds of summer
In wild waves storm the wood.

Lost in a sea of blossoms,
A mile or more from home,
The quiet cattle slumber—
Dark islands in the foam;

And on the far blue ridges,
White cloud banks come and go,
Like full-rigged vessels riding
The long year's ebb and flow.

DOROTHY HOPE McCRODIN

To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science, you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is."

To learn of the divine nature, we must begin with God as He is revealed in the Bible, especially in the words and works of the one whom the Father designated as His beloved Son. Beginning with God, we continue with Him all the way, learn of His infinite goodness, experience His nearness, and glimpse His measureless resources as Mind, Truth, Life. Thus our knowledge of God is derived from the one authentic source, God Himself. The life of Jesus attests the validity of this method. He did not struggle to find God, but with unrelenting and sacrificial devotion he sought to reveal to the world the Father, whom he knew with the cherished intimacy of a son. "That the world may know that I love the Father" (John 14:31), he said to his disciples near the close of his earthly ministry.

On page 269 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy sums up the difference between the two methods of approach to Deity thus: "Human philosophy has made God man-like. Christian Science makes man God-like." How incisive and unforgettable are these words! They revolutionize our concept of God and man, and they can, if rightly applied, revolutionize the world. No longer need we conceive of ourselves as "miserable sinners" to be reclaimed by a painful struggle. Instead, we acknowledge ourselves sons of God, not in our limited, hampered, material selfhood, but in our spiritual identity as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis and never rescinded—the image and likeness of God. We cannot escape the divine imprint, try as we may, and sooner or later we shall discover it to be our only genuine individuality, spiritual and Godlike. There is no other.

To think of ourselves as sons of God gives us a different approach to the heart of divinity, a warranted and confident approach, based on reciprocal understanding and love. We find that no longer need we regard Deity as remote and inaccessible, since God and man belong together in one indissoluble unity. We begin to comprehend the meaning of God which Christian Science gives its students: "This Science teaches man that God is the only Life, and that this Life is Truth and Love; that God is to be understood, adored, and demonstrated" (ibid., pp. 471, 472). These three verbs chosen by Mrs. Eddy to express the ideal of divine worship seem to satisfy the intuitive demands of our being. We long to understand something of the divine nature; we are ready to give Him unstinted devotion; and most of all do we seek a dependable divine Principle upon which to build our daily lives.

"Thou art my God." In the Bible we read the divine response (Revelation 21:7). "He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

¿PRINCIPIAIS CON DIOS?

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página.

UNA SIGNIFICATIVA exclamación ocurre una y otra vez en el libro de los Salmos: "¡Tú eres mi Dios!"; "¡Enseñame a hacer tu voluntad, porque tú eres mi Dios!"; "¡Oh Dios, Dios mío eres tú! ¡de madrugada te buscaré!" Son frases pequeñas, pero de gran significado. Expresan el cumplimiento del deseo del corazón, la declaración de la más profunda gratitud que el hombre pueda conocer.

Intuitivamente la humanidad se vuelve a un Dios que satisface tanto la razón como el afecto; a un Dios cuya naturaleza es tan manifestamente amable que uno le ama a El involuntariamente; cuyas reservas de bondad y sabiduría son inagotables; y en quien se halla una unidad y una congruencia tales que alegremente desearíamos manifestarlas en experiencia individual y asuntos mundiales. Una verdad más grande de lo que pensamos es que la clase de Dios que adoramos determina la clase de mundo en que habitamos. Si nuestra idea de Dios es confusa y contradictoria, tenemos un sentido ciego y combativo de la existencia. Por tanto, un concepto correcto de la Deidad es la necesidad universal de la humanidad.

Partiendo de la base de nuestra dividida naturaleza humana, con su mezcla de bien y mal, de mente y materia, no podemos hallar nuestro camino hacia la Deidad que es Espíritu, como Cristo Jesús la definió. Principiando con la materialidad, ¿cómo puede uno descubrir la pura espiritualidad? Si nuestro destino es el Espíritu, entonces debemos tomar el pensamiento espiritual como punto de partida. Este es el convincente mensaje de la Ciencia Cristiana. Mary Baker Eddy escribe en Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures (Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras), p. 275: "El punto de partida de la Ciencia divina es que Dios, Espíritu, es Todo en todo, y que no hay otro poder ni otra Mente,—que Dios es Amor, y que, por consiguiente, El es Principio divino. Para entender la realidad y el orden del ser en su Ciencia, debemos empezar por considerar a Dios como el Principio divino de todo lo que realmente existe."

Para aprender la naturaleza divina, debemos principiar con Dios como lo revela la Biblia, especialmente en las palabras y obras de aquel que el Padre designó como Su amado Hijo. Principiando con Dios, continuamos con El todo el camino, aprendiendo de Su infinita bondad, experimentando Su proximidad, vislumbrando Su inmensurable riqueza como Mente, Verdad, Vida. Así nuestro conocimiento de Dios se deriva de la única fuente auténtica, Dios mismo. La vida de Jesús testifica la validez de este método. El no luchó por encontrar a Dios, sino que, con devoción incansable y abnegada, buscó



"THE FLOWER GARDEN": A Painting by Childe Hassam

FREDERICK CHILDE HASSAM (1859-1935) was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts. After a brief interval in business, he turned to the more welcome vocation of wood-engraving. For a while, he did illustrations; but a trip to Paris stimulated an enthusiasm for painting. At this time, too, he became absorbed in the technical innovations of the Impressionists.

After a number of years spent abroad, studying and painting, Hassam settled in New York City where he became a landscape painter. Hassam's paintings contain a poetic quality which is endearing. There is conveyed to the canvas something of the relish which the artist felt for the charming themes of his choice. This view, "The Flower Garden," discloses Childe Hassam's affinity for the French.

The Indians in Their Corn Dance

UP THE GREEN tangled height I climbed, as alive as the twigs of the close-set bushes to the mystery of the autumn night. . . . At the top, I came out on the cliff overlooking the beach. I stepped from the yielding leaves of the path to the firm granite of the rock that ran like a backbone through all the island. . . .

The moon appeared from the heavy gray clouds and gave shifting lights to the mist. Silence gave way then and the beating of my heart was caught up into a rhythm. I heard again the great echo that swings from island to island, aware of its deep music before I heard what had started it. It seemed right and natural, as if the stirring within me had grown until silence could no longer be. The throbbing seemed to come from all directions at once, distant but clear. Even when it grew closer, more insistent, and I recognized the thumping of hands on drum-

heads from the beach below. It was still a part of what I had been feeling. Through the grayness of the fog, as through a curtain of the past, I saw figures emerge from the lodges. On the beach, kettles were empty beside deserted fires sending up their last threads of smoke, throwing a flickering light upon the ceremony beginning in the large open space beyond the lodges. It was the corn dance, the ceremony of thanksgiving that had come after the harvest since the early days. . . .

The two drummers sat at the edge of the open space, but the flute player could not be seen, for by custom he was at a distance, away from the light of the fires. But his notes came shrill, in a rhythm of their own.

Slowly a circle of men began to move around and around to the beating of the drums. As they moved into the firelight and out of it again, I saw some fully dressed in shirt, breech-cloth and leggings, with blankets around their shoulders. Others had only a breechcloth and feather adornment, with painted bodies. On the outside, the women and children began to make another, larger circle. With feet scarcely lifted from the ground, they danced in a slow, sidewise gliding.

Satisfaction glowed deep within me. It was almost as if I had commanded that it be done, and watched from my place of honor. I nodded in approval as one brave left his place, beginning a faster dance as he wove in and out of the two slow-moving circles, swaying and twisting as he stepped. The music of the flute was for him, and he followed it in fantastic movements while the circles kept on in their monotonous step to the regular thumping of the drums.

In and out went the lone dancer, sinuous and graceful, accompanied by the steady pulse of feet, and back of that the whisper of water breaking on pebbles. Finally his dance reached its height, and standing in the center, he lifted his arms. I knew he was speaking to the great spirit, making an offering of whatever he had in his hands, in thanks for good things received. High above him, I lifted my own arm in approval, as he stood there repeating words I had no need to hear. The same ones had been used by the tribes since the beginning of life.—From "The Loon Feather," by IOLA FULLER. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Dropping in at Puerto Rico

FROM A DISTANCE the clouds were the color of ashes of roses, but when we plunged into them the warmth drained out and the propeller bit into neutral gray. This came streaming back past the windows like blowing curtains, obliterating everything beyond the wing tips.

Playing in the shadows of these clouds, some thousands of feet below us, blotted momentarily from sight, then reappearing in sharper definition, the islands presented themselves—Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic—and on toward the traditional Spanish Main—to Puerto Rico. . . .

The two schoolteachers in the compartment said, almost in unison, "Isn't travel exciting? We breakfasted yesterday in Chicago and tonight we'll have dinner in Puerto Rico."

"I left Bagdad on a Saturday morning and took tea in London the next afternoon," the Britisher in tweeds said. It was the imaginary jump from the Arabian nights to Piccadilly, that did it, I suppose, but we were completely silenced as his nose tilted delicately back toward the pages of his book. Beyond the prow of the clipper the clouds parted and the island of Puerto Rico surged into view.

It appeared first as a dark purple mound

We Stand and Stare

I AM SO FOND of the poem "Leisure," that the book by W. H. Davies will automatically open to that page. The poet, you may remember, thinks that this life isn't much unless we take time to stand and stare "as long as sheep or cows." Mr. Davies should have mentioned horses, too. Believe me, they like to stand and stare.

I thought that my boy Timothy was the champion to stand and stare, but that was before I became acquainted with Tony. Tony is our newest, and I still feel a little breathless and surprised about him. I suppose I should feel guilty, but I don't. I bought him for my young niece, just when I wasn't intending to buy a horse at all. But I saw Tony, and I bought him, all in about two minutes; then I led him home feeling astonished beyond words. Sometimes things happen suddenly to me.

Tony is tall and black and trim. He has a curving neck and a small, dainty head, and his head is always up looking at something. I wonder when he takes time to graze. Whenever I go out into his pasture, he is staring.

When I brought him home that first day and turned him into the pasture, he walked three steps, flung up his head, and stopped. Up on the goat mountain, a speck moved. Tony had to watch that distant goat for a long time.

When we travel along the road, he is so busy looking at everything that it is a wonder he doesn't trip over his own small hoofs. But, when we take him into the hills, he goes into perfect trances of staring. There is so much to see from a hilltop.

Tony likes the distant views. He sees a car moving along the road across our valley, and he simply cannot take his eyes from it. So there we stand. He watches the car; I look at the hills turning tawny with early summer. This is a good time of year for staring, just when late spring gives way to early summer, and there are changes everywhere.

We move on. Tony looks down on a hayfield and is perfectly amazed, for there is a team of horses and a hayrick. He studies the slow progress of men and horses as hay is forked up to the rick. I like to watch that, too. The oats were planted when it rained last fall, all through winter they grew; and then, when the rains stopped, they were ready to be made into oat hay. On the hills the wild grain ripens just as the rainy season comes to its end; and all summer long the seeds are quiet in the dry dust, waiting for that first fall rain.

I like to look at the near things as much as Tony likes to look into the distance. Little things, close to earth, herald each new season. When I saw the first of the shooting stars and the wild hyacinths, I knew spring was coming. And, when I saw the first conchal aqua blossoming from the drying earth, I could say: "This is summer." Conchal aquas are five-petaled, star-shaped flowers, not quite pink or quite old rose. They seem to have just their own beautiful color. Once in a while, you see a pure white one. Their miracle is the miracle of Persian carpet and monkey flower and scarlet buglar.

All these flourish when the earth is dry and hard as stone. They open petals to long days of hot sunshine, when never one drop of rain is going to fall. The lavender Persian carpet creeps vine-like over the hot earth, too brittle and thorny to be eaten by any careless cow. The scarlet buglar is by far the most sensational. It shouts to be seen. It flames tall and bright in high hollows of the hills, liking to measure its height beside huge gray boulders, enjoying a background of grayish sage, or dark green greasewood. At its best, it stands taller than a man on a horse and you can see it for miles, like fire on the hills.

The apricot-colored monkey flower grows on little bushes, and in places it keeps right on blossoming until fall. It doesn't like to admit that summer is over, and spring can't come too soon to please the monkey flower.

The white lilac and the blue lilac leave before you think you've looked enough, but in certain places a wonderful purple variety blossoms after the rest is gone. On hard, dry hillsides the yuccas stand tall and white, and my horse Timothy has no respect for their beauty. He horrifies me by wanting to eat them. Imagine eating yucca! If I don't

View From a Covered Bridge

A hundred years are caught and framed:
Sun and shade enmeshed, enmeshing
Diamond-laden brook—untamed,
Endlessly refreshed, refreshing.

MARIAN GLEASON

watch him, he has reached out and grabbed a mouthful of the bell-like blossoms and is chewing fast, eyeing a second bite.

Oh, certainly there is a lot to stare at: feathery blooms on the greasewood, big yellow cactus blossoms, wild buckwheat sounding like a honey factory. And more things, such as the fact that the sky is more deeply blue over a hill's rim, and cumulus clouds have blue shadows on a hot day, and that the face of a familiar mountain changes with each hour of the day.

Sometimes, when Tony is standing entranced, I let him stand, just to see how long he will stand and stare. I look down at the different shades of green in the valley, the green of Indian tobacco, dark green of oaks, shining green of cottonwoods, smoky green of willows. All those greens against the gold of dry hillsides beyond, and a blue, blue sky touching hillsides.

Now, if we had a contest among Timothy and Tony and myself, I do not know who would stand and stare the longest.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

A Tapestry Is Designed

BECAUSE TAPESTRY can translate painted figural designs with almost absolute accuracy, cartoon painters and weavers have repeatedly undertaken to use it to that end, without regard to its limitations and qualities. . . . It is remarkable that a weaver can almost, never quite, copy a painting, but it is dull and futile for him to try. The aesthetic purpose of a tapestry, when the technique is being used for its ultimate fulfillment in large-scale pictorial decoration, is properly defined, first, by the requirements of good mural decoration, and second, by the merits and deficiencies in the very nature of the craft and its material.

The most basic prohibition insists that the flatness of the wall should not be sacrificed. . . . The design should also be lighter at the top than at the bottom, or, if of even density, then with a definite upward movement, so that the feeling of a supporting construction is maintained. The horizontal distribution, on the other hand, profits by an equable dispersion. The ideal is at the opposite extreme from the concentrated focus of the easel painting. A tapestry is designed to cover the whole wall and to be seen from any place and any angle in the room. Hence like the room itself, it should be a continuum, without any gaps. A compromise may be made with a series of more or less regularly spaced centers of interest, at intervals across the hanging. . . .

The cartoon painter is thus committed to a delicately adjusted mean between strength and fineness, a clear, bold scale and amusing minutiae. A similar nice balance should be contrived, also, between animation and immobility. If the cartoon is inert it will say nothing, if agitated it will be a tiresome companion.—From "Tapestry the Mirror of Civilization," by PHYLIS ACKERMAN. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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German Women Place Loyalty to Party Ahead of Own Peace Hopes

State Authority Stronger Than In World War I

Political drilling binds women to Reich regime by ties much tighter than 26 years ago.

This is the final article in a series by Mr. Zaugg, based upon information obtained by a neutral visitor to Germany. The report on German morale, while not necessarily definitive, presents a phase of Nazi strength without which the picture would be incomplete.

By Ernest Zaugg
Special Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, July 10.—During World War I, the defeatism of millions of German women undoubtedly made itself felt among the soldiers in the trenches.

What has been the attitude of the German women in this war, particularly since the military picture has begun to darken?

Is there a stronger peace longing among them than among the men?

Do they feel as devoted to Hitler and the Nazi ideas as they felt in the heyday of National Socialism?

I put these questions to a Swiss fellow-journalist of mine who had only recently returned from a six-month stay in the Reich. And the answer was that my informant, though he met many women in Germany who were more outspoken in their longing for peace than the men, doubted that they would or could do anything sensational or effective to shorten the war.

Years of Political Drilling

"They are just as helpless as their menfolk," he told me. "They cannot think of staging a peace strike, or an open peace agitation, or a demonstration of any kind. And there is no reason to expect them to throw themselves in front of troop transport trains in order to halt the massacre."

"This time, the State authority is far stronger than it was 26 years ago. Besides, 11 years of political 'drilling,' labor service, NS Womanhood and Other Party organizations have bound the women by a hundred ties to the State."

The State, my informant disclosed, had many ways of counteracting any negative feminine influence. Letters to the front were checked by a system of double, and sometimes even triple, censorship. Occasionally one hears of drastic punishment meted out to people whose letters showed their anti-Nazi feeling or their peace longing. Most women have therefore become afraid to "open their hearts" in letters.

My informant said that, as in the last war, a secret code language had developed by means of which the women at home told their men at the front of happenings inside Germany. For example, "Uncle Henry" visited us last night," would mean, "Allied planes bombed our town." Yet the code had been used so universally throughout the Reich that it was not very difficult to unravel.

Government 'Snoopers'

My informant quoted many instances of a strict control of women standing in food lines and of government "snoopers" visiting the homes. He said he knew of women who had been punished for referring to milk as "blue water" or for complaining about the high-handedness of Party officials.

He mentioned one case in which a woman whose son had been killed in Russia was closely watched by the Gestapo for several months because in her grief she had ranted against Hitler.

During World War I many women shared the views of Socialist leaders like Rosa Luxemburg and openly worked for peace. Though the Nazi regime has crushed the Socialist parties, the Socialist mentality still lives underground. In some regions it is rather strong.

In Mannheim, for instance, one of Germany's most ruined cities, my informant said that a very strong anti-Nazi mentality with underground Socialist agitation of surprising boldness. He said it was the most amazing thing that the police fully sympathized with the masses and tolerated the agitation.

In Cologne and the Rhineland, where he also noticed much peace longing and anti-Nazi feeling among the women, he thought these tendencies greatly strengthened by the religious spirit of the people and by their traditional anti-Prussian attitude. It was in those parts of the Reich that he often heard women say that it would be better to halt the war today than tomorrow. One woman told him: "If the Tommies come we shall hang banners all over the streets and welcome them with open arms."

"It is Our Business" In northern Germany, on the other hand, and in Berlin, women seem to be more Nazi and nationalistic. On a train ride from Berlin to Hamburg my informant asked a woman what she would do if Germany lost the war. She told him to be careful with his words. "I am a Party member," she said, "and I could report you to the Gestapo for such questions."

Another "Valkyrie" with whom he had a conversation bluntly ad-

Dewey Comes Home



G. O. P. Nominee Returns to Pawling, N. Y.
Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and his family (left to right) Thomas E., Jr., Mrs. Dewey, and John Martin, enter the 61-year-old Dutch House Hotel in Pawling, N. Y., following the Republican presidential nominee's arrival for a week-end stay at his near-by farm. The Governor later gave an address to the people of the community from the porch of the hotel.

vised him to mind his own business. "Why are you neutrals?" she chided him, "interested in the conditions of our country? There are enough weak spots in your own country. What we do is our business. It makes no difference what grafters some of our Party bosses are and how many Germans have been killed in this war. The only thing that matters is that Germany's national life is safeguarded, and our government is the only government to accomplish this. If it fell, all would be lost."

My informant ascribed part of the women's adherence to the regime to the fact that in the first two years of the war they got their ample share in loot from occupied countries. Wives of SS-men who wore very modest clothes when they followed their husbands to Poland returned with fur coats and diamond bracelets.

From simple homes in Berlin they moved into seven-room apartments in Warsaw. SS leader Scholmann, who was in charge of the Warsaw ghetto, kept a staff of 200 women employees. Persian rugs covered the floors of his palatial home; 20 gold clocks ticked away on precious antique tables, and paintings of Dutch and Italian masters adorned the walls.

That was the time when almost daily SS trucks carried rich booty into Germany and when every "Landser" brought fine gifts home for his wife.

Brief Reveling in Luxury

The short-lived reveling in luxury has been followed by a period in which the simplest household articles are as rare as gold and when the German "Hausfrau" has to spend hours, if not days, to find a few inches of fabric with which to mend a torn dress. Today, conversation between German women invariably starts with: "Do you know where I could buy..."

"How deep we have sunk!" one woman said to my informant.

"How coarse common and materialist we have become. We are forced to stand in line for hours, and if our neighbor gets a few potatoes more than we, or pushes ahead in line, we fight like savages." My informant more than once witnessed scenes of that kind, sudden outbursts of rage on the street or in streetcars, ranging from the exchange of insults to physical violence.

From the very first, the Nazis have stressed the need to increase the German birthrate. Before the war their persistent propaganda

Germans Shift Troops To Help French Front

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, July 10.—German SS (elite troops) have been placed in charge of the campaign against French Partisans to release units of the Regular Army for front-line duty, it is reliably reported after a tour of the front by the new German Commander in France, Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge.

Informants in France said the SS, with at least 3,000 Gestapo men added during the past three weeks, won considerable strength after the retirement of Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt, and that terrorism would be increased sharply.

and, perhaps more, such measures as marriage loans and tax exemptions rising with each new child born into a family brought about undeniable results. Yet a sharp decrease in the birthrate set in after the outbreak of the war.

Aloof to Party Demands

A new propaganda campaign after the German conquest of the Ukraine met with little response. The German women did not take to the "mission" to populate the newly acquired territory.

Now with the Ukraine gone, millions of German homes destroyed and defeat threatening, the women in the Reich are less inclined than ever to obey the Party demand. They say: "The more children we have, the sooner will there be another war."

It is difficult to decide whether Dr. Joseph Goebbels' propaganda attempts to spread fear of "Jewish Capitalism" and Bolshevism has more effect on men or on women. However, my informant was definite about one thing. The women, he said, were more aware than their men of the possibility of revenge from all the groups and nations which the Nazis had persecuted, suppressed, and injured.

Stories about atrocities committed by German soldiers were common talk over cups filled with "Ersatz" tea where eyewitnesses accounts from soldiers were told that dealt with mass executions of Jews, Russians, and Poles. Often my informant heard women blame the Nazis for planting this rich harvest of revenge for Germany.

Strong Foreign Policy Plank Is Demanded for Democrats

WASHINGTON, July 10 (P)—

Two Senators who will help draft the 1944 Democratic platform called today for a strong, plainly worded foreign policy plank to let the world know the United States will take a hand in international affairs after the war.

Both Senators Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, and James M. Tamm (D) of Delaware agreed among the women, he thought these tendencies greatly strengthened by the religious spirit of the people and by their traditional anti-Prussian attitude. It was in those parts of the Reich that he often heard women say that it would be better to halt the war today than tomorrow. One woman told him: "If the Tommies come we shall hang banners all over the streets and welcome them with open arms."

In northern Germany, on the other hand, and in Berlin, women seem to be more Nazi and nationalistic. On a train ride from Berlin to Hamburg my informant asked a woman what she would do if Germany lost the war. She told him to be careful with his words. "I am a Party member," she said, "and I could report you to the Gestapo for such questions."

Another "Valkyrie" with whom he had a conversation bluntly ad-

Uninstructed and unclaimed 213. Needed to nominate 589.

Most of the uninstructed delegates are from Southern States, where anti-fourth-term talk has been strongest within the Party. Virginia cast additional shadows over the identity of the man who will get second place on the ticket. Mr. Wallace is in the running, but so are nearly dozen others.

President Roosevelt apparently is keeping hands off the Vice-Presidential squabble, although pressure has been turned on the White House from numerous Democratic sources in the last few days to try to squeeze out some hints of presidential intentions.

Sentiment for Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Majority Leader, apparently has been picking up and there has been more frequent mention of the chances of Mr. Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court and James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director.

Virginia Delegates

ROANOKE, Va., July 10 (P)—A Virginia delegate pledged for the Presidential nomination but instructed to cast 24 votes in the national convention against the renomination of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, was named by the State Democratic Convention.

Two Planks Show Rift In G.O.P. Ranks

Continued from Page 1

lynching legislation but omits word "Federal," and promises congressional investigation into discrimination against Negroes in the armed services.

Taxes

Willkie Platform: Frankly declares that there can be no "immediate general reduction of peacetime taxes" in order to cope with the huge war debt.

Official Platform: Talks of both reducing the war debt and reducing Federal taxes at the same time.

Labor

Willkie Platform: Proposes to give labor a larger and more responsible role in national government, and favors repeal of the Smith-Connally Act.

Official Platform: Devotes itself mostly to condemning Administration's close association with "labor front" and is silent on Smith-Connally Act.

Reconversion

And Re-employment

Willkie Platform: Puts development of private enterprise foremost but emphasizes that there can be no "return to economic conditions of bygone days"; favors industry-labor-and-Government co-operation in timing and placing of both private and Government construction programs, advocates public works when needed to control extreme fluctuations of economic cycle, and makes no promise of immediate removal of all wartime controls.

Official Platform: Promises to take Government out of all competition with private business, advocates immediate dropping of all price-fixing, rationing, and other emergency controls, and makes no mention of the role of public works in easing unemployment.

Mr. Willkie was anxious to get his views before the Resolutions Committee, and as the Party's titular leader and 1944 nominee many Republicans thought he would be invited to participate in the policy deliberations of the convention. Not a few were both distressed and alarmed when he was firmly cold-shouldered out of any recognition in Chicago.

The draft platform from which this newspaper is quoting today was written by Mr. Willkie several days before the convention and copies of it were available in Chicago. But it was not presented because it became apparent that the Committee not only did not want to hear him but would only give him a perfunctory audience if he rapped insistently upon its door and presented himself along with other petitioners.

Mr. Willkie did not choose to do that and his platform was, in effect, rejected without even being considered.

It may be that the country as a whole is more interested in Mr. Willkie's platform than was the G. O. P. convention. In any event Republican leaders are still busy trying to discover new ways of finding out whether he is going to support the Dewey-Bricker ticket.

It is a fair and informed assumption that Mr. Willkie will put his influence behind the ticket only if Governor Dewey decisively embraces the substance of the purposes and policies he has set forth in his platform, and the publication of the substance of this platform provides a significant focusing of the issues which will have to be resolved between the two if there is to be a united party behind the Republican ticket this fall.

How Republican and Willkie Planks Compare on Several Vital Issues

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Following is the text of Wendell Willkie's 1944 Republican Platform—the platform which was rejected, in effect, without even being given a hearing at the G. O. P. convention—dealing with the main foreign and domestic issues. Parallel with Mr. Willkie's proposals are pertinent extracts from the official platform, pointing out the differences and divergencies which will have to be bridged between Mr. Willkie and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York if the two are to be brought together in the coming campaign:

Willkie Platform

Foreign Policy

We know from bitter experience that the United States cannot survive militarily, politically, or economically in the modern world without cease and continuing co-operation with other peace-loving nations. On the necessity for such co-operation we should speak in words forthright, clear, and strong.

We should demand the immediate creation of a Council of the United Nations as a first step toward the formation of a general international organization in order that all the peoples of the United Nations should have a voice in the decisions which will shape the world in which they live. These decisions should not and must not be made by three or four great powers alone.

We should advocate the use of American sovereignty in co-operation with other powers to create continuing international organization for the good of all with the power to uphold its decisions by force if necessary. For our sovereignty is something to be used, not hoarded. Each nation should maintain land, sea, and air forces to be used collaboratively, in agreed situations and within agreed limits, to prevent aggression.

Racial Discrimination

We reaffirm the deep and enduring obligation of the Republican Party to guarantee to the Negro the full enjoyment of his constitutional rights.

To that end, we commit ourselves specifically to press for the enactment of Federal antilynch law and antilynching statutes.

Beyond that, we promise the wholehearted efforts of our Party to make the following Negro Bill of Rights a living reality:

1. Negroes are entitled to the same educational opportunities as those given to other American citizens.
2. Negroes should receive the same per capita expenditure of public funds for schooling, housing, health, and hospitalization as is allotted to other citizens.
3. The Negro's right to work must equal that of any other citizen and his reward should be the same as that of any other citizen for the same job.
4. Negroes shall have the right of every citizen to fight for their country in any branch of the armed services without discrimination and with equality of opportunity.

Tariffs

The establishment of a healthy world-wide trade will be an urgent postwar economic problem. It is vital to the interests of the United States to create an atmosphere conducive to the development and growth of free economy in the rest of the world.

We subscribe to the doctrine of such Republican leaders as McKinley, Taft, and Root that the best way to promote trade is to reduce trade barriers by the adoption of reciprocal trade agreements with other nations.

We favor a policy of tariff revision to eliminate the complexities and absurdities of our present tariff. This course does not mean the overnight abolition of tariffs. It means in today's world a co-operative search with other nations for measures that will stimulate the freest possible flow of goods between them and the United States.

Reconversion and Re-employment

We believe unequivocally that America's future lies in a life of enterprise and expansion by individual initiative. At the same time, we recognize that the complex problems of demobilization after the war will not be solved by exhortations to "return" to the economic conditions of bygone eras.

We recognize that the trend toward state-controlled economies in other nations will inevitably affect our own society. To counteract this trend, we favor the creation of a mechanism of industry, labor, and government to co-operate in the timing and placing of both private and government construction programs. Through such a mechanism, capital goods expenditures can be spread over the years in order to maintain economic stability and high employment and to minimize fluctuations in our economic cycle.

We favor the undertaking of legitimate Government projects, at Government expense, but by private contract, the moment a depression starts—projects designed to create new markets and new purchasing power and to improve the health and welfare of the people.

Taxes

As a nation we have failed to pay for the war to the extent of our ability while the fighting went on. Consequently, those who fought will come home to pay. For the accumulated debt that will hang over us at the end of the war will make an immediate general reduction of peacetime taxes impossible. But in two categories tax relief should be furnished quickly.

To create postwar employment we urge drastic revision of the tax laws affecting risk capital that new enterprise may be encouraged and new jobs provided. We also favor the reduction of taxes on the lowest incomes to maintain consumer purchasing power and avert undue human hardship.

Labor Relations

We have confidence that the responsibility of unions will grow in proportion to their opportunities and we pledge the support of our Party to the following policies for the improvement of labor relations:

1. The continuance and improvement of Federal Wage and Hour laws with fairly set up Federal regulatory machinery for their interpretation and enforcement.
2. The repeal of unwise, unenforceable, and coercive legislation, such as the Smith-Connally Act.
3. Reassurance to unions that the period of transition to peace will not be used, as it was in 1919-1920, to destroy the organizations they have built.
4. Encouragement of labor's aspiration for an annual wage.
5. Promotion of labor-management co-operation, which has proved so fruitful during the war, to the end that labor and management shall settle their affairs among themselves, as partners in a common cause, with as little Government intervention as possible.
6. The appointment of a real labor representative in the Cabinet and a share for labor in the determination of the Government's fiscal, domestic, and international policies.

Official Platform

Foreign Policy

We shall seek to achieve such aims through organized international co-operation and not by joining a world state.

We favor responsible participation by the United States in postwar co-operative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world.

Such organization should develop effective co-operative means to direct peace forces, to prevent or repel military aggression. Pending this, we pledge continuing collaboration with the United Nations to assure these ultimate objectives.

We shall sustain the Constitution of the United States in the attainment of our international aims; and pursuant to the Constitution of the United States any treaty or agreement to attain such aims made on behalf of the United States with any other nation or any association of nations will be made only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States provided two thirds of the Senators present concur.

Racial Discrimination

We unreservedly condemn the injection into American life of appeals to racial or religious prejudice.

We pledge an immediate congressional inquiry to ascertain the extent to which mistreatment, segregation, and discrimination against Negroes who are in our armed forces are impairing morale and efficiency, and the adoption of corrective legislation.

We pledge the establishment by Federal legislation of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission.

Antilynch Tax: The payment of any poll tax should not be a condition of voting in Federal elections and we favor immediate submission of a constitutional amendment for its abolition.

Antilynching: We favor legislation against lynching and pledge our sincere efforts in behalf of its early enactment.

Tariffs

We assure American farmers, livestock producers, workers, and industry that we will establish and maintain a fair protective tariff on competitive products so that the standards of living of our people shall not be impaired through the importation of commodities produced abroad by labor or producers functioning upon lower standards than our own.

If the postwar world is to be properly organized, a great extension of world trade will be necessary to repair the wastes of war and build an enduring peace. The Republican Party, always remembering that its primary obligation which must be fulfilled, is to our own workers, our own farmers, and our own industry, pledges that it will join with others in leadership in every co-operative effort to remove unnecessary and destructive barriers to international trade. We will always bear in mind that the domestic market is America's greatest market and that tariffs which protect it against foreign competition should be modified only by reciprocal bilateral trade agreements approved by Congress.

Reconversion and Re-employment

We shall devote ourselves to re-establishing liberty at home.

We shall adopt a program to put men to work in peace industry as promptly as possible and with special attention to those who have made sacrifice by serving in the armed forces. We shall take Government out of competition with private industry and terminate rationing, price fixing, and all other emergency powers. We shall promote the fullest stable employment through private enterprise.

The measures we propose shall avoid federalization of Government activities, to the end that our states, schools, and cities shall be free, shall avoid delegation of legislative and judicial powers to administrative agencies, to the end that the people's representatives in Congress shall be independent and in full control of legislative policy; no shall avoid, subject to war necessities, detailed regulation of farmers, workers, businessmen, and consumers, to the end that the individual shall be free. The remedies we propose shall be based on intelligent co-operation between the Federal Government, the states, and local government and the initiative of civic groups, not on the panacea of Federal cash.

Taxes

As soon as the war ends, the present rates of taxation on individual incomes, on corporations, and on consumption should be reduced as far as is consistent with the payment of the normal expenditures of Government in the postwar period. We reject the theory of restoring prosperity through Government spending and deficit financing.

We shall maintain the value of the American dollar and regard the payment of Government debt as an obligation of honor which prohibits any policy leading to the depreciation of the currency. We shall reduce that debt as soon as economic conditions make such reduction possible.

Labor Relations

The Republican Party is the historical champion of free labor. Under Republican administrations, American manufacturing developed and American workers attained the most progressive standards of living of any workers in the world. Now the nation owes those workers a debt of gratitude for their magnificent productive effort in support of the war.

Regardless of the professed friendship of the New Deal for the working man, the fact remains that under the New Deal, American economic life is being destroyed.

We pledge an end to political trickery in the administration of labor laws and the handling of labor disputes; and equal benefits on the basis of equality to all labor in the administration of labor controls and laws, regardless of political affiliation.

The Republican Party accepts the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Act, the Social Security Act, and all other Federal statutes designed to promote and protect the welfare of American working men and women, and we promise a fair and just administration of these laws.

Dutch Hero To Fight For East Indies

Fighter plays dangerous role during early Nazi conquest, now on way to Australia.

NEW YORK, July 10 (P)—A young fighting Dutchman who engineered the escape of eight large merchant ships during the 1940 German conquest of France and later came to command mine-sweeper units protecting Allied convoys, now is on his way to Australia—ready to participate in the liberation of the Netherlands East Indies.

He is Lieut. Edward G. Serle of the Royal Netherlands Navy Reserve.

On June 13, 1940, the Germans were preparing to enter Paris and thousands of French were fleeing their capital. And there, wanting "to fight back, somehow," was Lieutenant Serle, a Dutch Huguenot, the passenger-freight directing agent for several steamship companies and of the American Export Line.

Advised to Leave

Advised to leave Paris before it fell, Lieutenant Serle took his wife, a French Red Cross front-line worker, and set out in his car for Nantes on the Loire River, where Dutch merchantmen were being unloaded. The couple arrived after a terrifying trip over side roads because they found main highways "clogged with a pitiful mass of humanity and impossible to use."

At Nantes, Lieutenant Serle related in an interview here, masters of the Dutch ships held a conference, "and we decided to try to get out to sea." "We did not know where we were going," he said. "Because we feared our ships might be held in port since their owners were in occupied Rotterdam, we were afraid to sail to a neutral European nation. So we just planned to rendezvous at sea."

There was trouble getting away. The biggest ship was loaded with 7,000 tons of linseed, packed in bags. These bags had to be split open by crewmen before the linseed was thrown over the side, since the bags might sink, swell and "ground" the vessel.

"All hands worked at this job eagerly," Lieutenant Serle said, "and as each bag was split open, the men would shout: 'Take this, Hitler! ... This for you, Goering! ... And you, Mussolini!'"

At last, the ships were ready. Coal had been put aboard. A river pilot had been located. Steam was up. And the procession of ships moved out of the Loire. German planes came over and some bombs were dropped, but inflicted neither casualties nor damage. What the Dutch sailors did not know was that St. Nazaire, at the mouth of the Loire, had been occupied.

"The Germans were surprised, utterly," said Lieutenant Serle. "Imagine that line of Dutch ships, just sailing out of the river. They shot at us, but their aim wasn't good." The pilot was put over the side and rescued by a fisherman. The ships separated and kept radio silence. Lieutenant Serle said he thought it best to try to make the United States—until Prime Minister Winston Churchill broadcast Britain's determination to fight on.

Headed for Bristol

"And so we agreed," said Lieutenant Serle, "that our ships would be needed, and we headed for the Bristol channel port." Masters on the other ships also heard Mr. Churchill's broadcast and put in at Bristol.

Although his life was more "of the sea than on the sea," Lieutenant Serle had sailed with the merchant marine as a young man of 19, offered himself to the Royal Netherlands Navy upon arrival in Britain. He was trained for mine sweeping. Mrs. Serle, meantime, joined the Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

Lieutenant Serle was commissioned and placed in command of two sweepers which, on their initial day of operations, exploded the first magnetic mines destroyed in British waters by the Dutch Navy. That was early in 1941. Since then, and up to a few weeks ago, this young officer has been on mine-sweeping duty.

Texas Split Grows

AUSTIN, Texas, July 10 (P)—Hopes of an agreement between warring Texas Democrats faded today with a statement from former State Senator Roy Sanderford, permanent Chairman of the regularly-constituted Democratic Convention, that there would be no compromise.

Mr. Sanderford's faction refused to bind its electors to vote for the Party's Presidential nominee unless the national convention at Chicago fulfilled certain conditions, including restoration of the two-thirds rule and adoption of a platform plank critical of the Supreme Court's recent Negro vote decision.

The pro-Roosevelt group split with the regular convention and formed its own, then named delegates pledged to vote for President Roosevelt's renomination and electors bound to support the Party's nominee.

Stories You Can
Read for Yourself

For Children

Poems, Party
Pictures to Color

A Monday Page



MARQUERITE d'ANGELI

Author of "Up the Hill," "Ellen's America," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Four

Suddenly a bright flash woke Yonie with a start. With the flash came a sizzling "bang" of thunder! Yonie jumped out of bed. He knew the storm had broken right overhead and that something might have caught fire from the lightning.

"Ach!" he thought. "Something does happen maybe, like Pop said. Now I have to see if Star and Blackie are all right and Dunder." He reached for his breeches just as Granny came hurrying to the foot of the stairs. She called, "Yonie! Oh, Yonie! Come quick!" But she didn't need to tell him the barn was afire. He could see it as he ran past the window and down the steep twisty stairs. Then the rain began.

Yonie didn't wait for Granny, who was tying her shoes. He ran headlong through the shower toward the barn. Something black flew past him, then four something. It was Malta and the four kittens. A cloud of pigeons fluttered about, then flew off toward the woods. They lived in the cupola of the barn.

Now a blaze came out of the barn like a great red flower, that grew and grew, even though the rain was coming down faster and faster. Yonie had to hold his breath as he tried to go through the thick smoke that already filled the barn. If he was going to get the horses out he would have to cover their heads. Otherwise, Pop had told him, they would run right back into the fire again.

Star and Blackie Yonie knew where to find the old carriage robe that Pop kept hanging near the horses just in case of need. Stumbling toward it, he got it in his hands at last. Then he hurried to hang it over Star's head. Granny came running in with her shawl to put over Blackie and got him out of the barn door just behind Yonie and Star.

Lightning flashed and thunder banged. Rain poured down, but the fire burned fiercer and roared louder, for now it had reached the hay.

"Run!" cried Granny. "Quick now! Over past the house, and we tie the horses to the fence post." Blackie tossed his head and tried to get away, but Granny held on. Star snorted and neighed and tried to fling off the cover from his head. But Yonie held it tight till they reached the fence. The rain stopped as suddenly as it had begun, and a breeze sprang up.

Back raced Yonie and Granny toward the barn. Granny was breathing hard.

"Run ahead and let loose the chickens!" she cried.

"Ta!" Yonie shouted, as he turned off to let out the chickens. They ran out scolding and clucking, and scattered over the road and fields.

"It's good I ain't in there still!" panted Granny. "We loose the sows next. Then Dunder."

They got Blossom and Buttercup out safely and left them to run toward the orchard. Bluebell leaped clear of the door in one jump, then ran off after the other cows.

Granny and Yonie got out just

The Story Starts Here

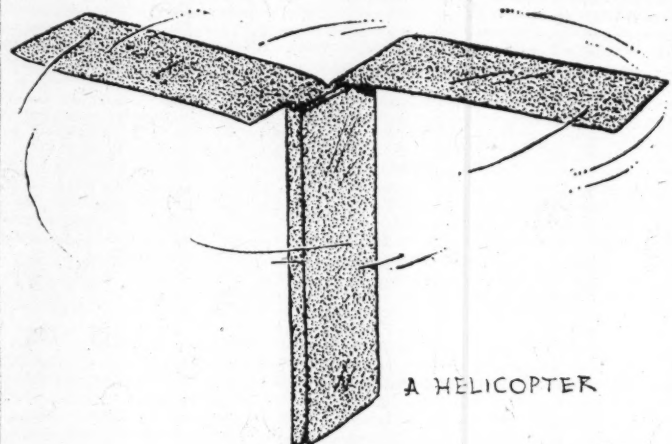
Yonie was helping Granny on the farm and taking care of the barn creatures, because Mom and Pop had gone away in the Germantown wagon to stay overnight. Pop had said that if Yonie showed he could be trusted like a man, then he might have something he wanted very much. Yonie worked hard all afternoon and was soon fast asleep, when bedtime came, although there was a storm gathering outside. Yonie was a little Pennsylvania Dutch boy. Pop called him a "Wondernose," because he was so curious and wanted to find out about everything.

in time, and ran to open the calf pen, which was close by. Granny spread her skirts to head off the calves so they could get the right way. "You get Dunder out," she called. "Get him quick! He's such a fine bull, your Pop gets mad if he's hurt! Quick!"

Yonie hurried around to the front of the barn toward Dunder's shed. He could see the bare frame of the roof through the fire. And just as he looked up, a great timber fell.

"It must be right on the ground near the pigpen!" he thought excitedly. "I must see where it went. Besides, what of the pigs and the old sow?"

He turned back the way he had



A Helicopter Really Flies

By Nina R. Jordan
Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Let's Make Something—2

Toss 'er high
And watch 'er fly!
She'll come down with her rotor a-spinning. A flying toy that really flies is a keen thing to own. And when you have made it yourself you feel pretty good about it.

Well, this paper helicopter does fly, and you can make it in less time than it takes you to read this article. After making the first one, you can make others in a jiffy, or less.

Materials needed are a paper and a dab of paste. (Or you can even do the pasting with the speck of egg white left in an emptied eggshell.)

Making: Cut a paper rectangle twice as high as it is wide. The lower half will be the fuselage, the upper half will make the rotor blades.

Find the Center
First, fold the paper crosswise to find the center. Make a cut in from each side, like our second sketch in the picture. Each cut goes in one third of the width.

Fuselage: Fold over one side, then the other, and paste in place. See last two sketches.

Rotor Blades: Make a center cut down to the top of the fuselage. Then trim a narrow strip off the outside of each blade. The trimmed blades should then be about as wide as the folded-up fuselage.

Now bend one blade backward, the other forward. For the take-off, hold the blades folded down flat against fuselage. Toss the helicopter high; it will come down whirling like anything!

Use Heavy Paper
Use paper about as heavy as that of a stiff manila envelope or heavy construction paper. We cut the size about 4 x 8 inches but a trifle larger or smaller doesn't matter.

We tried a few helicopters made of thin cardboard but these shot downward in power dives—not like real helicopters at all. Helicopters act more like the real thing when you can watch them come whirling, whirling down, not too fast.

(Sudden thought: A bright paper helicopter would be a pretty super kind of birthday card for you to make for a pal.)

Why not decorate your helicopter, and give it a fine, brave



The four kittens dashed past him

come and went around to where the pigs were shut in beyond the calf pen. The timber had fallen inside the barn, and not on the pigpen. But Yonie opened the door and called to them, making a sucking noise with his mouth as if he were going to feed them. They came rushing up. And Yonie guided them through the gate and down the slope to the field where Pop had been digging potatoes. There they began rooting in the ground, so Yonie knew they were safe.

Back he started across the muddy field toward Dunder's pen, for now he could hear great roars from that direction.

"That Dunder, now," he thought, "he might do me something, he's so mad. He bellers wonderful! If only Pop would come home to look after him!"

Dunder bellowed again, more loudly than ever. How he wished

Pop were here! But Pop wasn't here, and Dunder must be gotten out!

Then, above the whooshing and the crackling of the fire, Yonie heard a new noise. He stopped again. He looked out toward the highway.

The road leading down from it was crowded with people! There were people in wagons, people in carriages, people in automobiles, and people on foot! Yonie stared. Then a siren shrieked, and he heard a bell clanging. That must be the fire engine! He started to run toward the crowd. He must see that beautiful, bright red engine that now turned into the road. It chugged and sputtered. It puffed and clanged. It made the horses step lively. It pushed the people off the road and sent the chickens squawking in every direction.

(Not what about Dunder? Is Yonie going to be a Wondernose again? Read the story next Monday and find out.)

Jack Horner's Party

Come In and Join the Fun

Today we are publishing the four prize winning stories that have been awarded plums from Jack Horner's Pie. We had a large party last month, and next week we shall print the drawings that succeeded in winning books at the Party.

Are you interested in joining the fun? We have a party on the page For Children every month, and we invite you all to send in stories you write and pictures you draw yourselves. Do not send drawings or stories that are copies of someone else's work. Be sure that it is all your own.

The children who send the best stories or pictures each month will pull plums from the Pie—that is, we shall send them each a lovely book chosen especially for them. Be sure to get Mother or Dad—or some other grownup—to sign your stories and drawings, telling us your age and whether the paper is your own unaided work.

Little Traveller

Traveller, my little black kitty, always jumped on my feet when I went to sleep. She would let me pick her up just as I did my doll. She always rubbed against my leg.

Once we went to the picture show. She sat on the fence waiting for us to come out. On the way home we saw a black spot on the fence. We said, "Traveller!" And she said, "Prrrrrrr!"

Patricia Cline, five
Chicago, Illinois

The Musical Tree

One day after school mother took a group of us for a walk into the woods. We all carried little baskets, small sand shovels and some carried big spoons to gather plants, moss and tiny evergreen trees to make terrariums. We followed a narrow path and came to an open space that looked like a park beside a pond. It was pretty. There were evergreen trees and bushes and white birches. Here Mother sat down to rest and we played "Hide and Go Seek."

It was getting late, so we started for home. We walked along a wide path through the woods and all of a sudden we heard some sweet music that sounded like two notes on a violin. We all stood still and listened.

It came from up in the trees; it was a branch of a white birch tree rubbing against the trunk of a pine tree. We called it "The Musical Tree."

The next afternoon after school all the children came to our house and we made terrariums. Some of us gave them away for Christmas presents.

Now every time we go into that woods we visit "The Musical Tree," but it doesn't always play for us.

Marietta M. Greene, six
Tyngsboro, Mass.

Sam-Yu's New Shoes

Once there was a boy named Sam-Yu. He had some new shoes. That morning, just before going to school, he asked his mother if he might wear his new shoes as it was his first day of school. He was so proud of his new shoes.

Chinese boys leave their hats on in school and take off their shoes. Now it happened that Sam-Yu had a dog; he could do all kinds of tricks. But one of the most interesting things he could do was to take home any of Sam-Yu's things when he found them.

At school, Sam-Yu took off his shoes and left on his hat. He had a grand time there. But his dog came along and took the shoes. This time the dog decided to play a trick on Sam-Yu, so he hid the new shoes in some bushes, and went away.

Now it was time for Sam-Yu to get out of school. When he saw that his shoes weren't on the school steps, he sat down and cried. He knew it wasn't any use to cry, so he wiped his tears. Just then, along came his dog, who looked at Sam-Yu as if to say "What's wrong?"

Sam-Yu said, "I can't find my new shoes." The dog barked, as if to say, "Follow me." So Sam-Yu followed his dog. The dog ran ahead and was soon out of sight. Soon he was back with the shoes in his mouth. Sam-Yu danced for joy; he was glad his dog had found out that it was very own dog who had hidden them.

Marlene Etienne, nine
Milton, Massachusetts

Barnyard Capers

By H. E. M. Sellen

Paste the picture of the donkey on thin cardstock, or construction paper and when it is dry, cut it out carefully. Fold the head backwards along the straight dotted line running from leg to leg. Straighten out again, and fold the head forward along both slanting dotted lines on either side of the neck. Straighten again, and fold the face backwards along straight dotted line.

Straighten, and fold the face forward along both slanting dotted lines. Straighten once more, and fold along central dotted line from nose to tail. Bend the tail down at the short dotted line. The shoulder folds can now be pleated back to draw the head down. Cut through the two short thick lines behind the eyes to form slots. Cut out the ears and place them in position through the slots. Color the donkey to give a very realistic effect.

(Watch for another barnyard animal soon.)

A Pine to Guess

I am a pine with needles strong. Since I have legs I run along. I need not stand, as most pines do. Right in one place my whole life through.

Now, if at guessing you are fine You'll know I am a —

(Watch for the answer next week)

The Squash Ladies

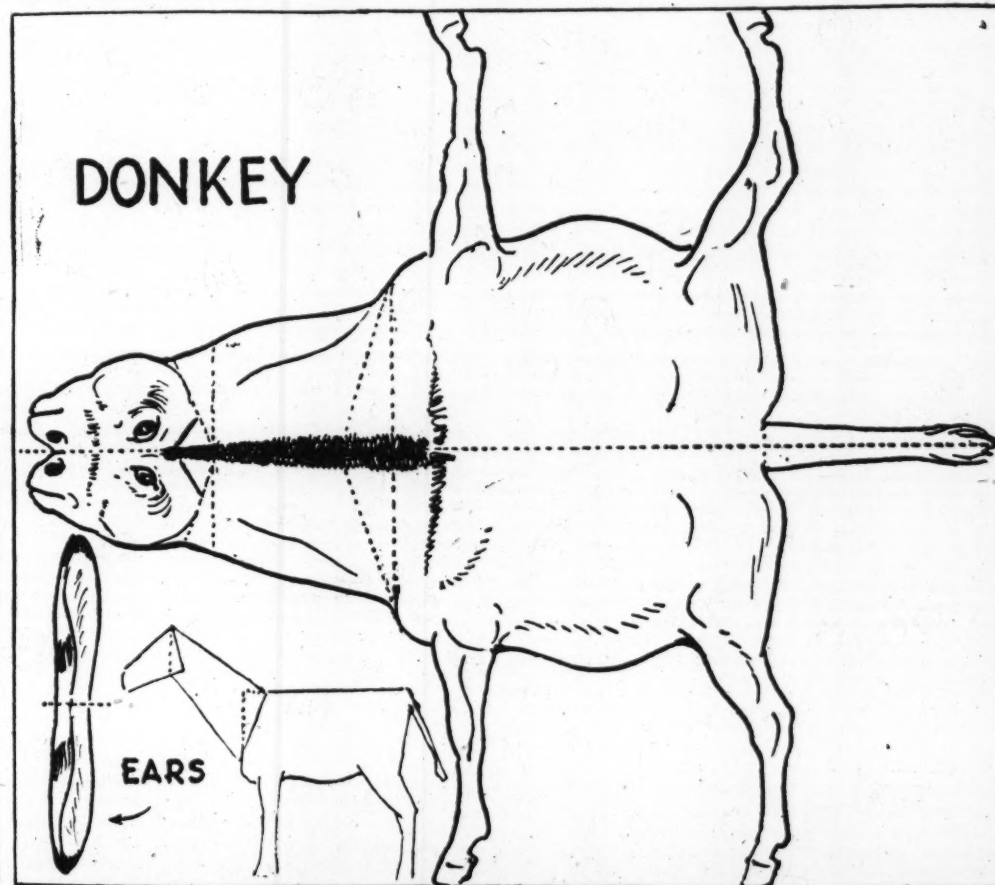
The squashes in the garden Remind me of a tea, With ladies sitting all around Conversing cheerily.

Miss Summer Squash is delicate In a creamy, scalloped dress. Miss Crookneck in a skirt of orange Looks gay, I must confess.

The Zucchini senioritas Are wearing stripped green. The color of their frocks is quite The prettiest I've seen.

But jolly Mrs. Hubbard Squash In her plain, dark gown I think the very nicest one In all the town.

MIRIAM LATOURELL



Army News Service in Pacific Expanded to Cover Vast Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNITED STATES SOUTH PACIFIC BASE—An Army news set-up larger than continental America and covering thousands of islands in this tremendous ocean has been built from nothing in the past year.

The activity of this organization extends from the Cook Islands and Fiji through New Zealand and New Caledonia to the Solomons. Besides covering the combat forces in the area it takes care of the Thirteenth Army Air Force and the whole setup of the Services and supply Command which here, as elsewhere, may outnumber the frontline fighting outfits.

How this Army coverage of the war front has expanded is seen in the fact that January last year a mere trickle of a story a day went back home from the South Pacific area.

January past, the Army correspondents turned in 4,700 stories and pictures to be transmitted to the United States. By May of this year the monthly volume has increased to 11,096 releases.

Builder of the new setup has been Lieut. Col. Leslie R. Shope, former advertising executive in New York City, who became Director of Public Relations in the South Pacific area in December, 1942. At that time he lacked aides, there was no standard procedure for clearing Army material and any news gathering was being done only by odd soldiers with an urge to communicate rare stories to the home town newspapers.

Correspondents Recruited
Lieutenant Colonel Shope drew one outfit after another into his public relations system. He planned the setup for clearing news and pictures, recruited correspondents, enlisted the aid of Signal Corps photographers. Today he tops an organization which can gather the basic facts of any story from anywhere and turn it over to rewrite men.

Today the Army's collection of news in the South Pacific is organized. Suggestion sheets go out to all outfits, together with basic forms of the "what, where, when, how" kind which enable anyone

to send back the main outlines of a news release. As the outfit exhausts their backlog of material from the days before Colonel Shope's arrival this system is increasingly valuable.

To only one suggestion has the Army proven indifferent. It was: "Has anyone decided to stay in the South Pacific after the war?"

Coincidentally the Army has been building a radio net to cover the area. Since Lanny Ross first leaped before the microphone in Noumea to broadcast to the Pacific islands the radio coverage has been extended. Recently it received a southward enlargement by reason of the New Zealand Government's gift of 12M, a station on its commercial government network to be used exclusively for the AEF and to coordinate programs being broadcast from various points.

Documentary Movies
Additionally the chain of that thriving American newspaper "Yank," which already has been extended as far as Australia, may shortly add a New Zealand link to its world-girdling span.

If the Army Signal Corps perseveres with the experiment of making documentary movies of the doughboy's reactions to the South Pacific lands and their reaction to him, the Army will then have a quite complete coverage of its wartime activities in this vast ocean area. The first of these movies, "Allies in the South Pacific," was completed by a Signal Corps team some months ago and viewed with enthusiasm by New Zealand Government officials who obtained prints of it for screening at larger movie theaters.

A main preoccupation of all this news-getting setup is to run down the human interest story. The goal is to get something which establishes contact between the folks back home and the boys in the field. The care taken is shown in the fact that an American football game, the first played in one particular area, provided as many stories as the boys on the two squads had home towns.

Soviet Decree Hits Divorces, Encourages Large Families

MOSCOW, July 10 (AP)—The Supreme Soviet, in a sweeping decree to strengthen family life, has made divorces much more difficult to obtain—comparable with some state laws in America—and granted financial aid for large families, ranging up to a lump sum of 5000 rubles for \$900 at birth of an 11th child, plus a monthly payment of 300 rubles of \$37.

State aid begins with a grant of 400 rubles—\$76 at the nominal exchange rate of 19 cents in U. S. currency for a ruble—at birth of a third child. A fourth child brings a \$247 payment and \$15.20 a month, with lump sums and monthly aid increasing up to \$950 and \$37 monthly for the 11th child and each thereafter. Monthly payments continue until children are five years old.

The decree—causing a sensation throughout Russia—also established honors for mothers, the highest one "mother heroine" for women rearing 10 or more children, revised family taxes to encourage births, liberalized aid for pregnant women, and ordered increased production of baby clothes.

Change in Divorce Laws
The change in divorce laws was especially sweeping. Heretofore, if a husband and wife both desired separation they could obtain a divorce in Russia within a few minutes upon application at a registration office.

The new decree, which went into effect July 8, requires both parties to file a petition in court and appear personally before a people's court which hears all the evidence, then seeks to determine if it cannot effect a reconciliation. If this is believed impossible, the petition can be carried to a higher court. Witnesses must be heard in both courts.

Should the higher court decide to grant a divorce, then the paper will be returned with signatures to the registration office, where it may cost the petitioner anywhere from 500 to 2,000 rubles (\$95 to \$380).

Most Sweeping Shift
The new divorce ruling is probably the most sweeping change made by the Russians toward establishing stronger family ties and in keeping with the current emphasis on religion, children, and motherhood.

The new decrees also put additional emphasis on big families by enacting new taxes for both the man and wife who have less than three children.

Childless citizens must pay 6 per cent of their yearly income; citizens with only one child 1 per cent; citizens with two or three children 0.5 per cent.

Persons affected by the taxes are males between 20 and 30 and females between 20 and 40. Exemptions are granted to Red Army men and their wives.

Army's Latest '29' Is Snow Vehicle

DENVER, Colo., July 10 (AP)—The War Department has announced that it has been operating other "29" besides the B-29 Superfortress heavy-duty bomber. The latest "29" is the M-29, tractor-type snow vehicle.

It looks like an old-fashioned iron bathtub on tractor treads. It travels on land, ice, or snow, or in water. It's most extraordinary feature is its operation without an occupant.

In country where dangerous

crevasses are hidden under breakable snow crust, the M-29 can be operated by a driver skiing or snow shoeing 50 feet to the rear of the vehicle. If the machine breaks through the snow crust, only the machine is lost.

In this use the operator guides the vehicle with rope reeled attached to the M-29's steering levers. It was an M-29 that pushed through to 34 persons marooned on Berthoud Pass by deep snowslides last April, carrying food and rescuers.

The machine is the mainspring of the Army's arctic training program at Echo Lake near Denver, where selected men are learning to service planes in frigid climate, perform arctic rescue missions and find their own livelihood in desolate, snow covered areas.

Shrine Elects Arvold

As Imperial Potentate
MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10 (AP)—Alfred G. Arvold, Director of the Little Country Theater, a country life laboratory at Fargo, N. D., July 6 was elected Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for North America at the order's 70th annual convention.

Other officers elected included Deputy Potentate, William H. Woodfield, Jr., San Francisco; Second Ceremonial Master, Hubert M. Poter, New Bern, N. C.; Marshal, Roland D. Baldwin, Jacksonville, Fla.; Captain of the Guard, Robert G. Wilson, Boston.

Christian Science Lecture

By a Member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship United States

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., July 15.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMBX, 1510kc, on July 16, 30; Aug. 6, 20.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.—WAAB, 1440kc, on July 22.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.—WAAB, 1440kc, on Aug. 27.

Eastern States

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.—WQXR, 1590kc, on July 16.

Richmond—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.—WMBG, on July 16, 23, 30; Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Central States

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.—WCLM, 610kc, on July 16; Aug. 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m.—KFOX, 1280kc, on July 16, 30; Aug. 6, 20.

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.—KVOR, on July 16, 23, 30.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m.—KRSC, 1130kc, on July 16, 30; Aug. 6, 20.

Canada

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.—CFRB, 880kc, also CFRX, 670mc, on July 23; Aug. 4, 20.

Territories

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.—KOMB, 890kc, on July 16; Aug. 20.



Coming in the
Weekly Magazine Section

in THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
July 15, 1944

IMMIGRANTS ALL
By Carol C. Hall

RUSSIA'S AWAKENING
By Ellen Bryant

THE WORLD AT YOUR FEET
By Leavitt Morris

TAKING DOWN THE TOWER OF
BABEL
By John M. Brewer

"C'ME ON, KID, LET'S GO TO DE
BURROUGHS"
By Webb Walden

THE TREASURES ARE BACK
By Katherine M. Gault

SECRET WEAPON
By Lucius Alger

ORDER NOW

De Gaulle Says French Army To Occupy Parts of Germany

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10.—French armies will occupy parts of Germany for a long time after this war and it's possible that some German territory may come under the French flag in order to give security to France and its neighbors, Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared here today.

This strong statement was made during an hour-long press conference during which the General stressed (1) French gratitude and friendship for the United States, (2) his conviction and determination that France still was and would continue to be a major factor in world affairs and (3) the necessity for taking full and strong security measures against postwar Germany.

His statement on Germany came in answer to a question as to whether the French would ask for any territory over which the French flag had not flown prior to the war. He replied that France had no territorial demands in Asia or Africa, although he could not say what would be done with the former Italian colonies or whether some readjustment in connection with these would be necessary.

Territorial Rearrangement
Turning to the question of Europe he said that it was a very different matter. He said that there must be territorial rearrangement in regard to Germany to insure security for France.

"I believe," General de Gaulle said, "that the flag of France will float for a long time over the territories in Europe thus rearranged. Although we have no annexation desires, certain practical measures will be necessary."

Asked if he was referring to the German Rhineland, he replied "certainly." He also declared that the question of Germany had been one of those which he had specifically discussed with President Roosevelt, since it was impossible to think the German question could be settled without France.

The General's statements regarding Germany were particularly dramatic in that the press conference was held in the former German embassy, which is now used as the residence of the French delegate, M. Moppenot.

Plan Many Changes
While stating that France would get back all it possessed before the war, the General emphasized that many changes in empire administration are planned. He said that the French Colonial Conference held last spring in Brazzaville had laid down the principle that all parts of the empire were to be brought along to self-government as rapidly as possible and that they were to form part of a central administration in which France itself would be but a single unit.

Speaking with warm appreciation of the United States and the officials with whom he had come into contact, General de Gaulle declared that the "principal object" of his talks with the President had been attained. He revealed that he intends returning to France as quickly as possible in order to install his government in a new provisional capital.

In a formal statement he declared:

"On the point of leaving Washington, I will sum up my feelings by saying that I am taking away with me the best possible impression from my stay in the Capital of the United States."

"I had very broad and frank conversations with President Roosevelt. Moreover, I had the opportunity of meeting several members of the Cabinet, notably Mr. Cordell Hull, some undersecretaries and assistant secretaries, eminent members of Congress—in particular Senator Connally and Representative Sol Bloom—General Marshall, Admiral King, General Arnold, a great number of officials and eminent members of the general staffs and many other distinguished personages."

Attains Objectives
"So I believe that we attained the principal object which President Roosevelt and I had fixed for this journey, namely frank and objective talks on the question of common interest to the United States and France in this great war and after the war."

"I am sure that, henceforth, the settlement of all the common problems which face, and will face, the American Government and the French Government as the Allied armies advance, and later, in the course of world reorganization, will be easier now because we understand each other even better."

"We have to bring Germany and Japan to total surrender, and then build a better world in which international solidarity must not be a vain word; it must be realized in a practical way, in the interest of all, and with due respect for the rights of all."

U. S. Has Big Role
"The role of the United States in this war effort and in this peace effort is truly immense and nobody understands better than the French people that it entails very heavy responsibilities for the American people. President Roosevelt spoke to me of all this with a breadth of view, a knowledge of the problems, and idealism which particularly impressed me. For my part, I explained to him, as well as I could, how France, gradually emerging from her temporary misfortune, intends to participate with her Allies, at her rightful place, first in the war and then in the life of the world at peace."

"There exists an ancient and traditional factor which ought to be of the greatest value to us in the common work which remains to be done. That factor is the grand old Franco-American friendship. I found that friendship very much alive here, and I have been given a thousand touching proofs of it. Believe me, on the French side, nothing is dearer to our hearts than that. I do believe that when we talked together of the present and the future, President Roosevelt and I were psychologically in exactly the same situation as your brave American boys and our good French soldiers who are fighting side by side in the same hard battle for the same magnificent cause."

Leahy Warns of Danger
Admiral William D. Leahy, who heads the joint Chiefs-of-Staff, addressed a letter to Mr. Nelson over the week end that reiterated the armed services concern over "existing lag in war production."

Any order that interferes or affects the all-out prosecution of the war, he said, is contrary to the country's interests. He referred to Mr. McNutt's belief that the orders in question would make much more difficult the task of providing manpower for war production.

Earlier, Senator Truman had issued a statement taking the Army and Navy to task and condemning "some selfish business groups" for standing in the way of putting preliminary reconversion plans in operation.

The Army and Navy, Senator Truman said, want to hold up Mr. Nelson's program so that surplus manpower in one area can be pressured into other areas where it is still needed for war production.

Also, he said, certain big business interests dislike the Nelson orders, for they would permit new and competing concerns to prepare for civilian production while they are still working on government contracts. In issuing his orders last June, Mr. Nelson had

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'Representative' Seamen



Associated Press Radiophoto

Congressmen Work Way to England on Tanker
Representative Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R) of Pennsylvania and Representative Gordon Canfield (R) of New Jersey get directions from a policeman after working their way across the Atlantic incognito as members of the crew of a tanker laden with high-octane gasoline. Photo radioed from London.

Dispute Over Reconversion Falls Into President's Lap

Continued from Page 1

Business Committee of the Senate, both of whom are reported prepared to back Mr. Nelson to the limit.

Heading the revolt within the WPB itself is Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman. The other Vice-Chairmen reported to be supporting him are Sidney Weinberg; L. R. Boulware; A. H. Bunker; P. D. Wilson; William L. Batt; Donald D. Davis; William Y. Elliott and Samuel Anderson.

Those Vice-Chairmen supporting Mr. Nelson are reported to be Maury Maverick who heads the Smaller War Plants Corporation; Joseph Keenan who oversees labor production and Clinton S. Golden who watches manpower requirements.

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Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bobo Newsum was handed a three-day suspension by Manager Durocher for "general insubordination" which led to shortstop Arky Vaughan's refusal to don his uniform.

Three Years Ago
Joe Di Maggio, star Yankee outfielder, extended his hitting streak to 49 games as the Yanks ousted out a 5 inning 1-0 win over the Browns.

Five Years Ago
Ben Hogan, K. Laffoon, E. J. Harrison and Emery Kocis tied for medalist honors at 138 in PGA golf tournament held at Flushing.

'Pancho' Segura And Polly Betz Split Net Honors
NEENAH, Wis., July 10 (AP)—Two of the country's top ranking tennis players, Francisco (Pancho) Segura of the University of Miami and Polly Betz of Los Angeles, swept to new honors yesterday in the western senior tournament at the Doty Club courts. Segura was scheduled to enter the River Forest, Ill., open tournament.

Segura, recent winner of the National Collegiate A. A. title, outlasted Bill Talbert of Indianapolis in a three-hour, five-set match, winning 3-6, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4, 11-9.

Both Hands
An ankle injury early in the second set failed to slow down the colorful Segura, who turned on the heat and all but blasted the Hoosier off the court. Talbert rallied and it was anyone's match until Segura, employing his unorthodox two-handed smash, broke through his opponent's service in the final games of the last set.

Miss Betz, 1943 National women's champion, scored a decisive 6-1, 6-2 victory over Dorothy Mae at the Santa Monica, Calif., to whom she had lost recently in the finals of both the National Clay Courts championship at Detroit and the Tri-State meet at Cincinnati.

Other western senior championships were won as follows: Men's doubles, Segura and Talbert; women's doubles, Miss Bundy and Mary Arnold, Wilmington, Del.; mixed doubles, Miss Arnold and Nick Buzolic, Los Angeles.

Fifth Title
The River Forest contest may produce Segura's fifth title in little more than a month. Beside the Ecuador star's triumph here and the N. C. A. A. crown, he previously won the Tri-State tourney at Cincinnati and the National Clay Court championships.

He is top-seeded in the competition of the meet which opened in the Chicago suburb yesterday when fifth-seeded Norman Bickel of Oak Park, Ill., defeated George Forney of Peoria, Ill., 9-7, 6-4.

Talbert also was expected to arrive at River Forest today along with Miss Bundy and Miss Arnold, only seeded women players in the meet.

Minor League Scores
By the Associated Press
Results July 9

International
Baltimore 3-1, Jersey City 2-9.
Newark 10-3, Syracuse 1-9.
Rochester 2-3, Buffalo 1-2.
Toronto 4-1, Montreal 3-6.

American Association
Louisville 8-3, Columbus 6-4.
Kansas City 8-5, Minneapolis 1-14.
Milwaukee 5-2, St. Paul 2-6.
Toledo 9-5, Indianapolis 3-8.

Eastern League
Wilkes-Barre 4-1, Utica 3-4.
Binghamton 5-7, Scranton 3-4.
Williamsport 15-1, Albany 6-12.
Elmira 4-1, Hartford 3-6.

Southern Association
Little Rock 8-12, Atlanta 6-7.
Chattanooga 7-1, Memphis 4-3.
New Orleans 6-4, Mobile 0-10.
Birmingham 2-6, Nashville 1-1.

Pacific Coast League
San Francisco 10-1, Oakland 9-2.
San Diego 10-5, Sacramento 7-3.
Los Angeles 3-7, Hollywood 2-5.
Seattle 6-5, Portland 1-6.

Major League Leaders
By the Associated Press
National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .368.
Runs—Bryant, Brooklyn, 62.
Rings Batted In—Kuroski, St. Louis, 51.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 27.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 12.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 20.
Stolen Bases—Ryan, Boston, 12.
Pitching—Bresnen, St. Louis, 7-1.

American League
Batting—Doerr, Boston, .340.
Runs—Johnson, Boston, 59.
Rings Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 54.
Figs.—Doerr, Boston, 24.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 24.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 7.
Home Runs—Lindell, New York, 10.
Stolen Bases—Stewart, New York, 31.
Pitching—Maltby, Chicago, 9-1.

Results July 9
Cleveland 4, Boston 2.
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New York 4, Detroit 3.
Detroit 3, New York 2.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 10, Washington 6.
Washington 4, St. Louis 0.

National League
Games Behind
St. Louis 0
2 1/2 Boston 42
3 1/2 Cincinnati 43
4 Washington 38
7 Chicago 34
7 1/2 Cleveland 37
8 1/2 Detroit 36
9 Philadelphia 35
9 1/2 Pittsburgh 32

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Sports News

Walters May Face Either Hughson, Borowy at Pitt

PITTSBURGH, July 10 (AP)—Bucky Walters of Cincinnati looms as the probable National League starting pitcher in the 12th annual All-Star Game tomorrow night at Forbes Field with Marse Joe McCarthy of the American Leaguers expected to choose between Hank Borowy of the New York Yankees and Tex Hughson of the Boston Red Sox.

Pending definite announcement from Skippers Billy Southworth of the Nationals and McCarthy, base-ball men figured today the two pilots would lead with the ace right handers. Walters has a 14-3 win record for the Reds, Borowy has won 11 and dropped four and Hughson boasts a fine 13-3 mark.

Lanier Out
With Lefty Max Lanier of the Cards out of action for 10 days due to an arm injury, Southworth is expected to follow Walters with Rip Sewell of the host Pittsburgh club and Nate Andrews of the Braves in an attempt to smash the junior circuits six-year win streak.

Bob Muncie of the Browns and Hal Newhouse of the Tigers are available for late duty with the McCarthy clan and Bobo Newsum of the A's may get a chance to strut his stuff before a sell-out crowd that will approach 40,000 and dump \$100,000 into the Ball and Fund for servicemen.

Three American League hurlers, Paul (Dizzy) Trout of the Tigers, Duval Leonard of the Senators and Orval Grove of the White Sox, and two National chucks, Jim Tobin and Al Javery of the Braves were practically eliminated from consideration by working Sunday games. It is not likely that any of the quintet will be used with only one day's rest in relief emergency.

Unless Southworth calls in the Phil's Ken Raffensberger, the Americans will see all right-hand hurling. With that in mind, McCarthy's lineup may read like this: Lefty McQuinn, Browns, first base; Bobby Doerr, Red Sox, second base; Vern Stephens, Browns, shortstop; Ken Keltner, Indians, third base; and Thurman Tucker, White Sox, Stan Spence, Senators, and Bob Johnson, Red Sox, outfield; with either Frankie Hayes, Athletics, or Rick Ferrell, Senators, catching.

Ryan at Second
Southworth can use Phil Cavaretta of the Cubs at first base when McCarthy is using a right hander or Frank McCormick of the Reds if a southpaw is on the hill. Connie Ryan of the Braves is the likely second baseman, with Earl Ott of the Giants and either Eddie Miller of the Reds sharing shortstop.

Bob Elliott's recent surge may get the Pirate third sacker the call, but Whitey Kurowski of the Cards is a better guess for the hot corner. Walker Cooper of the Cards and Mickey Owen of the Dodgers are due for catching duty, while the outfield probably will include Stan Musial of the Cards, Mel Ott of the Giants and either Dixie Walker of the Dodgers or Bill Nicholson of the Cubs.

Players trekked into town today following Sunday double-headers as club owners and executives held separate major league meetings to discuss additional night ball, continuation of the office of high commissioner held by K. M. Landis, whose term expires in 1946, and a change in the system of acquiring players. The Cards, Browns, White Sox, Phils and A's are understood to be asking for more "owl" play.

After the big league single sessions the majors will meet in joint conclave tomorrow morning.

Sox Meet Yanks Thursday

In the Fenway Park stand which ended yesterday before 22,294 War Relief Fund customers, the Red Sox won nine out of 14 from their western brothers.

This winning pace advanced Joe Cronin from a tie for third place to undisputed second place in the pennant race and gained him two games on the leading Browns.

The Brownie margin today was 2 1/2 contests. Cronin faces a new threat, however. The Yankees are moving up from the rear, a circumstance which reads like a war communiqué.

Sox who are not on the All-Star squad will work out at Fenway tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Joe Cronin, Bobby Doerr, Bob Johnson, Tex Hughson and Pete Fox left today for Pittsburgh.

Al Javery, Nate Andrews, Jim Tobin and Connie Ryan will represent the Braves at Forbes Field tomorrow night. Doerr, Johnson, Hughson and Ryan are almost certain to see service.

The antics of these boys will be watched with interest, as Boston players have been prominent in a number of past All-Star Games.

Max West of the Braves won one of them with a home run, Ted Williams won another and Bobby Doerr did it a year ago. Doerr and Johnson have been real hot at bat in recent games.

Notes on the Sports Front
NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—By a roundabout route comes this report from Gib Sandefur, Hardin-Simmons U. athletic manager who now is a Red Cross field director with General Stilwell's forces in Burma.

Gib claims to have the largest hat in India (it would make all the 10-gallon toppers in Texas turn green with envy) and the longest short snorter in the world (1,000 feet).

"Uncle Joe" he could pick 25 of his good Chinese boys and we would bring them back to the campus," Sandefur wrote. "Have 10 British boys coming for Merle Evans' cowboy band, three French girls from North Africa who play native instruments, and plenty of good GIs that will be ready for our Sammy Baugh-Bulldog Turney or our Frank Kimbrough-Clark Jaggin or our Warren Woodson-Jewell Wallace coaching combinations after the war. We will make it an allied university after this is over, and all get to understand each other better, or we will have another 25 years."

Chances are that Sandefur will have a private war on his hands in Texas if he goes through with such long-range recruiting, and maybe another if he tries to realize his dream of getting those two Sweetwater, Texas, ranchers, Baugh and Turner, to coach at Abilene while the pro grid customers still want to see them.

Since last Baltimore ball park fire last week, they're calling Umpire Roy Van Graffan "fireman." It was the second time a ball park had burned down after Roy had officiated a game and each time he lost his blue uniform, which is a hard thing to replace these days.

Van Graffan also was umpire at Newark, Aug. 18, 1923, just before Harrison Field was destroyed. However, that doesn't explain why Graffan seldom fires a player out of a game. He went four years in the International League without chasing anyone.

COOL SHAVES WITH MENNEN LATHER SHAVE MENTHOL-ICED

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Accommodations for Parties
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News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Stocks Steady;
Some at New
7-Year Highs

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Customers turned to the selling side here and there in today's stock market but enough new buying appeared to lift selected issues fractions to a point or more and the 7-year high division was well populated.

Optimism over war developments again was helpful although this was chilled somewhat by market-wide by General Eisenhower's prediction of "long and bitter fighting before final victory." The ruling of War Mobilizer Byrnes against any reconversion at this time also was received a bit bearishly. While a certain amount of inflation hedging was in evidence, accounts were trimmed on the idea the lengthy climb called for a technical reaction.

Top marks, reached in the forenoon, were reduced or cancelled in numerous cases near the close. Big blocks of low-quoted performers expanded volume to around 1,800,000 shares. Commonwealth and Southern came out in transactions of 1,000 to 34,000 shares, about unchanged at \$1.

Coca-Cola jumped several points on a few deals. Ahead most of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Southern Pacific, Omnibus, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, American Airlines, Braniff Airways, Eastern Air Lines, Western Union "A" and United Aircraft. Laggards were Santa Fe, Great Northern, Willamette, Texas Co., U. S. Rubber, North American, Allied Chemical, Kennecott and Woolworth.

Improved in the curb were National Union Radio, Carrier Corp., Panepco and St. Regis Paper. Slipping tendencies were shown by Cities Service, Electric Bond & Share and American Cyanamid "B."

Bonds Steady
The bond market held a fully steady undertone today with rails and investment type corporates doing relatively better than other groups. Trading was quiet.

At the start of the final hour the list had numerous firm spots, including Boston & Maine 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio first 4s, Central of Georgia 5s, Chicago & North Western 4½s and 4s and St. Paul 4½s.

Domestic Airline
Operations Are Well
Ahead of 1942, 1943

WASHINGTON (AP)—Domestic airline operations in the first six months of this year were estimated to be considerably greater in payload-miles than for the first half of 1942, which was the last period when the companies had full fleets of aircraft.

The airlines operated about two-thirds as many planes during the first half of this year as they did in the comparable 1942 period, but they flew them a third more on the average and with near-capacity loads.

Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association, estimated revenue passenger miles for the period ending June 30 at 890,600,000, compared with 735,341,450 and 726,648,538 in the respective 1943 and 1942 periods. He placed mail pound-miles at 41,572,000,000, an increase of 30 per cent over a year ago and 230 per cent over the 1942 period, and express pound-miles at 15,227,000,000, an increase of 4 and 56 per cent, respectively.

Quaker Oats Co.
\$10,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Public offering of \$10,000,000 Quaker Oats Co. 2½ per cent debentures at 99½, and interest was made today by an investment group headed by Harriman Ripley & Co.

The securities will provide the company with new funds for future expansion. The company also plans to issue and place with two Chicago banks \$5,000,000 of serial notes due 1945 to 1954. The offering represents the first of a vast program of corporation financing and refunding to be undertaken between the Fifth War Loan Drive, which closed officially on Saturday, and the next government loan campaign, expected some time after the fall election.

Upwards of \$300,000,000 in stocks and bonds have already been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a far greater amount is being processed for action within the next three months.

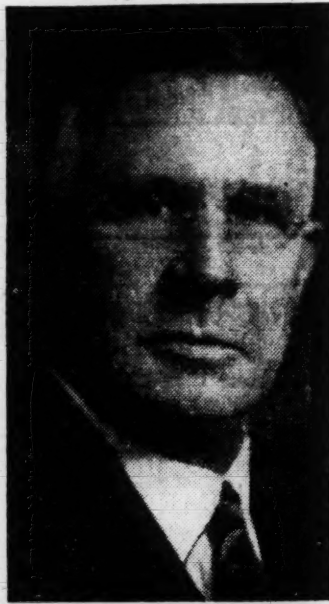
Patrick Named Director
Of Boston Reserve Bank

By the Associated Press
Roy L. Patrick of Burlington, Vt., has been elected a class B director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston to serve until Dec. 31, 1946, at a special election by member banks in group 2.

This group is composed of banks having a combined capital and surplus of more than \$300,000 and not more than \$1,200,000.

Mr. Patrick succeeds Ralph E. Flanders who resigned on April 29 to become president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. The new director is president of the Rock of Ages Corporation of Barre, Vt., one of the granite firms indicted on charges of violating anti-trust laws by price fixing. Mr. Patrick also is director of several Vermont corporations and an industry member of the regional War Labor Board since its organization in February, 1943.

Utility Officials



Above: A. C. Blinn, president of the Ohio Edison Company, subsidiary of Commonwealth & Southern, elected chairman of the board, succeeding Justin R. Whiting, who resigned. Below: Walter H. Sammis, vice-president of the company, elected president to succeed Mr. Blinn. Mr. Sammis resigned as vice-president and a director of C. & S. and of Consumers Power Company.

Private Building
Steady, But Public
Construction Down

WASHINGTON (AP)—Private construction in the United States during June of this year, the War Production Board reported, amounted to \$123,000,000, the same as in June, 1943, but public construction (highways, schools, etc.) fell from \$341,000,000 in June a year ago to \$132,000,000 last month.

Military construction, including camps, airfields, and storage facilities, amounted to \$65,000,000 last month, compared with \$217,000,000 in June, 1943.

The decline in military and public construction, WPA said, is "according to schedule" while private construction "is holding its own as programmed."

A total of 129,522 war housing units were completed the first five months of 1944, John B. Blandford, Jr., National Housing Agency administrator, announced meanwhile.

This increased the war worker accommodations since the summer of 1940 to 1,599,933, Mr. Blandford said.

Existing structures were converted into 219,805 war housing units, and 1,379,128 new units were completed, he reported.

Less Cheese, Evaporated
Milk Allotted Civilians

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration announced that smaller quantities of cheddar cheese and evaporated milk have been allocated civilians for the current July-September quarter than were made available in the preceding quarter. This anticipates a seasonal decline in milk production and hence a smaller output of butter and other dairy products.

The WFA said a further reduction is probable for the last quarter of the year.

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Senators Vote
To Give Olds
Second Term

WASHINGTON (AP)—A special Senate subcommittee voted 3 to 2 today in favor of a second five-year term for Leland Olds, chairman of the Federal Power Commission.

Chairman Tunnell (D) of Delaware said the recommendation would be reported to the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee as soon as further information in one case involving the FPC was filed with the subcommittee.

The decision closed three days of hearing during which Senators questioned Mr. Olds and other witnesses on the FPC chairman's political views.

Members of the subcommittee were Chairman Tunnell and Senators Johnson (D) of Colorado; Wagner (D) of New Jersey; Hawkes (R) of New Jersey; and Moore (R) of Oklahoma. Senator Tunnell said the three-to-two vote was along the expected party line.

Mr. Olds' term expired June 25, but Senate confirmation of his reappointment has been held up pending investigation of the chairman's political leanings.

Mr. Olds testified today he was neither a Communist nor a member of the American Labor Party and had never written articles or been employed by the Daily Worker, Communist publication.

Under questioning by Senator Stewart (D) of Tennessee, Mr. Olds declared that he formerly had belonged to the American Labor Party but no longer was a member.

"Do you believe in Communism?" Senator Stewart asked. "No," the SPC chairman replied. Senator Moore told Mr. Olds it was his "unpleasant duty" to hold up the reappointment by an investigation, but added he did not think "any zealot very desirable to head a government agency."

"Congress shares a responsibility," Mr. Olds replied, "to see that 'real men' conduct the Federal system."

The FPC chairman declared he had assumed authority to stimulate war-time growth of power facilities on the basis of a letter from President Roosevelt before Pearl Harbor, authorizing the FPC to oversee an enlargement of the national power capacity.

Postwar Security
For Pacific Coast
Workers Is Sought

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Clarification of the Federal Government's policy with respect to postwar security for workers who remain on war jobs and thereby risk being out of employment when the war ends was urged by the Pacific Coast management-labor committee of the War Manpower Commission.

The committee pointed to the necessity of holding workers in essential industry until the war is won, but took account of a strong tendency for workers to seek jobs which appear to offer some postwar security.

Special consideration for the Pacific Coast was asked by Dean Ballard, manager of the Distribution Association of Seattle, who said in an address that "the economy of the Pacific Coast is in danger. If we are required to stay on a war footing until the very last day of the war in the Pacific, we will wind up with some fine shipyards and aircraft plants, while the East will be well along with its reconversion."

Sharp Rise Seen
In Municipal Issues

NEW YORK (AP)—The volume of new state and municipal financing will expand sharply this week following the close of the Fifth War Loan Drive during which only the most urgent business was transacted.

A total of \$47,959,500 of new offerings will be made in the coming week, the Daily Bond Buyer reported, compared with \$29,491,000, including substantial blocks of housing notes, this week. The weekly average for the year to date amounts to \$20,237,545.

The largest issue of the week will come on Saturday when St. Petersburg, Fla., will open bids on \$18,000,000 refunding due from 1945 to 1979. Of the total, \$12,000,000 will be in serials and \$6,000,000 in term bonds.

On Monday, Indianapolis will offer \$1,120,000 of temporary loan warrants maturing next Nov. 15. Scranton, Pa., will sell \$359,000 of refunding maturing in an average of 9½ years.

On Tuesday, St. Louis will market \$3,900,000 of airport bonds. West Palm Beach, Fla., will open bids on \$3,845,000 of refunding and the New York City Housing Authority will sell \$2,209,000 of temporary notes.

County, Mass., will sell \$425,000 of notes on the same day. The Modern Woodmen of America, Rock Island, Ill., will sell from its holdings on Wednesday \$2 lots of bonds aggregating \$8,027,000 and Birmingham, Ala., will open bids on \$3,850,000 of water works bonds.

Engineers Public Service Co.
WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Consideration of the proposed liquidation of El Paso Electric Company, Delaware, controlled by Engineers Public Service Co., has been postponed by stockholders until July 21, pending approval of the liquidation plan by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

World Bank Action Forecast
By Progress at Bretton Woods

By Harold Fleming
Wall Street Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 10—Winding up its first full week with what officials on the spot seem to consider very satisfactory progress, the United Nations Monetary Conference, now hard at work in the White Mountains here, prepares to swing into the middle week of its conference at a faster pace and to go deeper into the complicated and technical aspects of the future international monetary fund.

At the same time it is expected that discussions this week will begin simultaneously on the proposal for an international bank. Many persons, including not only some of the sponsors of the monetary fund but also many skeptics, had felt that the bank ought to be wrapped up in a definite agreement ahead of the monetary fund. But the consensus here had been, until the last two or three days, that there would be very little time available for consideration of the bank.

Now, however, a draft of the bank proposal plus proposed alternatives is expected in a day or two, similar to the draft of the monetary fund which is being used by delegates and press relations officials. This in itself would seem to indicate good progress on the monetary fund.

"Exaggerated Sense of Rumor"
Meantime and aura of guessing and rumor pervades the lobby and press room of the headquarters hotel here so that the pun is going around that the conference has an "exaggerated sense of rumor." There is talk, officially unconfirmed, about jealousies between certain delegations as to size of quota, voting power, and gold subscription, treatment of blocked balances, and so on.

Whatever may be behind these rumors, there is nothing to indicate that these differences are more than the normal conflicts of opinion to be expected in such a large undertaking, and the progress of the conference indicates that solutions and compromises are being found and that what differences exist are "under control."

The conferees and steering committees are not trying in all cases to hit on exact wording on complicated issues. They are trying rather to arrive at agreements in principle which can later be put into exact wording by technical draftsmen, a process sometimes followed by congressional committees in thrashing out complicated and controversial legislation.

So far, the conference aims only at the "stating and implementing of principles." However, it is now disclosed that the basic draft on which the subcommittees are working, contains much more detailed proposals than those outlined in the "joint agreement by the experts," made public in April.

Management of Fund

One of the points on which "approval in substance" has now been reached is the setup for the management of the fund.

The fund is to have a governing board consisting of one member for each country, which will be something like a legislative body, and powers are reserved to it to make such major decisions as the admission of new members, the revision of quotas and par values, and the forcing of defaulting members to resign.

Under this, however, there will be set up an administrative body in the form of an executive committee, of which perhaps five members shall be appointed each by the powers with the largest quotas, and perhaps another six by the smaller countries voting on a proportional representation system.

Place for Smaller Countries

This arrangement is designed to give the smaller countries a voice on the executive committee even where they do not have a vote.

The problem of setting up this governing board and executive committee is, of course, politically complicated. It is being done, naturally, behind closed doors.

It will be full of compromises, like those embodied in the Constitution of the United States, with the Senate representing the states and a House representing population.

There is talk that geographic blocs may be seeking representation, as, for instance, the European against the Latin-American countries.

But official spokesmen point out that economic interests are often entirely unrelated to geographic lines, and may depend largely on trade lines, competition, and a sort of economic symbiosis.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 10 (AP)—The United Nations Monetary Conference was urged Saturday to take intensive action to prevent Nazi leaders from cashing in on the looted funds of occupied countries after the war.

At the same time the conference received a proposal from the Norwegian delegation calling for an investigation of the Bank for International Settlements at Basle, Switzerland, which now is under Nazi domination.

The proposal asked for the liquidation of the bank, with the appointment of a commission to examine the management and all transactions during the war.

The bank has been under control of Germany since the war started, and its assets today are believed to be between \$150,000,000 and \$170,000,000.

The United States has no official connection with the bank, but Great Britain is understood to be represented through proxy.

The demand for action against the Nazi raiders came in a resolution presented by Poland, which also asked for a commission to inquire into the disposition of looted funds. The proposals were submitted to a committee for recommendation.

Brokers' Loans Decrease
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by member banks in New York City totaled \$1,469,000,000 July 5, a decrease of \$109,000,000 from a year ago, and an increase of \$483,000,000 from a year ago. Included is \$359,000,000 loaned to purchase United States Government obligations, a decrease of \$117,000,000 from a year ago.

Minnesotans
Urge 60 P. C.
Cut in Taxes

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The "Minnesota Twin Cities" plan for a 60 per cent postwar slice in federal taxation—along with a 5 per cent federal retail sales tax—got a mixed reception today among the few congressional tax specialists remaining in Washington during the congressional recess.

The plan, brought to Washington by a group of Minneapolis and St. Paul businessmen, calls for enactment of postwar tax legislation immediately, with inducements for business and industry to arrange for the peacetime economy.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, member of the Senate Finance Committee, scanned the plan and commented that "it has several features with which I do not agree." He did not discuss his objections in detail.

Says Taxes to Be Cut
However, he said, "taxes will be reduced after the war."

He could not agree with the Minnesota businessmen's contention that a postwar tax statute can be enacted now for application at the termination of hostilities, saying, "We've got to know what conditions will be before we can write peacetime tax laws."

Representative Bernard Gearhart (R) of California, member of the House Ways and Means Committee, expressed intense interest in the Twin Cities proposals. He said he is committed to a reduction in taxes after the war and favors a thorough investigation of the possibilities of a federal retail sales tax.

The Minnesotans laid emphasis on a postwar tax system granting far-reaching inducements for risk investments and expanded business and industrial enterprise.

Dividend Exemption
To this end, the group proposed that 40 per cent of dividends to individuals received from domestic corporations be exempt from federal taxation.

The group, one of the first to submit a detailed plan by businessmen for conversion to peacetime taxation, proposed that the over-all federal tax burden be cut from the current record high of \$43,000,000,000 to \$18,000,000,000. The Minnesotans would reduce corporation taxes at the war's end by two thirds, from the present approximately \$15,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000; and over-all individual burdens would be halved, from \$17,000,000,000 to \$7,800,000,000.

In arriving at their program, they assumed that the postwar national income would approximate \$120,000,000,000 annually, twice the average for the decade preceding Pearl Harbor.

Aviation 'Gas' Call
For War Use Beyond
Previous Estimates

DALLAS (AP)—Oilmen were advised today that "cables from commanding generals in active theaters of war demand increased shipments of aviation gasoline above 200,000,000 gallons, and beyond all previous estimates."

The petroleum conservation subcommittee of the petroleum industry war council in Paw District 3, at a meeting here, said telegrams to that effect had been sent to every gasoline refinery in the nation by Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator.

Mr. Davies' telegram, the subcommittee said, added "it will be necessary to ship up to 50 per cent more fuel than previously estimated for consumption in some theaters of war in the next two or three months."

The district committee, which represents Texas, Arkansas, New Mexico, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, in a statement said, "the situation is so grave, so urgent, we appeal to every motorist to forego the use of every possible drop of gasoline."

Commodity Futures
Grains at Principal Markets

Open High Low Close Pr. Cl.
Chicago Wheat 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50
Minneapolis 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50
Kansas City 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50
St. Louis 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50
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July 10
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Electronics Field Widens In Trade Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, July 10.—Television may be the most spectacular post-war development commercially, but the electronics field in general will be much wider in its application to other industries, according to a report issued recently by the British Institution of Radio Engineers.

In home broadcasting, the report suggests the introduction of frequency modulation should be supplementary to, rather than a replacement for, the existing amplitude modulation service on the medium and long waves. It also asks for full consideration of the transmission known as "pulse modulation." All this demands a Government statement on the national policy, and that no change in the present system should be made for at least two years, so that the design of postwar receivers may be planned.

What has been called "wireless" may have its scope increased and may even have television added to its capability.

The report asks that television, in which Britain was leading the world when war came in 1939, be taken up from where it stopped, extended to the provinces, and improved. Mr. Baird is known to have been busy with stereoscopy and color as applied to television and both of these may be expected as well as their addition to cinemas.

In the gramophone industry the interest in home recording is likely to be resumed. The home recorder may become supplementary to the cine-camera, complete with sound equipment.

Other points noted in this report are: the quality of reproduced sound; radio communications; radio telephony, in which cable and radio may multiply many times the number of channels available; radio in navigation, and the very large number of uses which can be made in industry.

Soviet Paper Bars Plan to Collaborate With Nazis After War

MOSCOW, July 10 (Reuter).—With the Red Army approaching Reich territory, War and the Working Class is devoting more comment to the question of Germany's immediate future. One contributor denounced attempts of German-Americans to find "a new 'Talleyrand' for Germany."

It further rebuts an article by Hermann Raschning in the New York Times which proposed that the Allies after Hitler's defeat should collaborate with all Germans who believe in good order, irrespective of their former political affiliations.

The editors of War and the Working Class comment: "The Allies will have sufficient means to insure the necessary order in Germany without assistance of fascist experts."

Glider-Unit Pay Rise Awaits Executive Act

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—Members of military and naval glider units will not receive a scheduled 50 per cent pay increase until an executive order defining terms of the raise is issued by President Roosevelt, a War Department spokesman said July 4. A bill, signed June 3 by the President, authorizes issuance of an executive order granting the pay increase to all officers, warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men who "participate in regular and frequent glider flights."

The War Department said it could not say whether air-borne infantry would receive the raise until the Presidential order is issued, setting an effective date for the increase and defining specific units to be included. The bill provides that the increase shall not exceed \$50 monthly for enlisted men or \$100 monthly for officers and warrant officers.

Europe's Crop Outlook Dims

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP).—The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations said the outlook for domestically-produced food supplies in Continental Europe this year is by no means favorable.

In a report cautioning against underrating relief needs, the Bureau said the cumulative effect over the war years of shortages in agricultural manpower, machinery, fertilizers, and manure, and in draft power does not promise well for crop production in 1944.

Starting that "more than on any previous occasion it is necessary at this stage of the war to draw a balance sheet of the outlook for food supplies in the coming crop season," the agency said:

"Just as there was danger in the early years of the European conflict of overestimating the food difficulties in the enemy-controlled territories, so there is danger now that the size of the burden which will fall upon the supply areas of the free world, once the war ends, may be underrated."

Discussing difficulties confronting Germany and portions of Europe controlled by her, the agency said that for the first time since the outbreak of the war, there is an imminent prospect that the impact of military operations upon general production and transportation may have significant repercussions upon the output, distribution and utilization of food supplies.

"Unless weather conditions are unusually favorable, there factors may well operate to reduce the agricultural production and the subsequent supply of food in Continental Europe to a level below that of any preceding war year."

In Germany proper, a reduction in the allowance of nitrogen for

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—MEN

SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS JUNIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS Electrical Engineering Technicians

**DESIGN DRAFTSMAN
SERVICE ENGINEERS**

The above positions offer good salaries, postwar opportunities, and interesting work in a good environment. Bring proof of citizenship and certificate of availability.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.
175 STATE STREET, BOSTON

Help Wanted Men

POSITIONS open now for young men for general work. Experience not necessary.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT
ONE NORWAY STREET, BOSTON

ENGINEERS
Stable eastern opportunity for qualified man experienced in mechanical or electrical design on small parts equipment manufacturer of instruments and electronic controls; salary commensurate with ability; release required. Reply in confidence to Box B-11, Suite 2000, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Ill.

MAN needed to teach some seventh and eighth grade subjects and to assist in athletics with younger boys in eastern preparatory school for Christian Scientists. Write Box D-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Positions Open for STENOGRAPHERS and CLERKS with Good Opportunities for Advancement

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
800 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. RIR 2948

ROOMS TO LET
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lovely room, redecorated and newly furnished; private home; convenient transportation; near Christian Science churches. Call Columbia 3148.

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—1 or 2 room, beautiful residential section, convenient to trains, buses; housekeeping privileges. Call L-8611.

CAPE COD
Two rooms in a private home in Centerville, Mass. Twin beds. Everything the best. \$20 and \$25 per week. Tel. Hyannis 574-M.

BROOKLINE, MASS. (29 Winchester St.)—Double room, 2nd floor, running water; also single rooms. Parking. Lon. 8775.

ROOMS AND BOARD
LARGE rm., overlooking Hudson River; quiet, conveniences, good food. \$18.00 weekly; references. Molly Hicks-McKay, Stuyvesant, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD
THE GATEWAY HOTEL
Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.
INVITES CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
30-ACRE FARM—HOME COOKING
SWIMMING—SPORT ACTIVITIES
BOOKLET

HOMES WITH ATTENTION
R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda; room board, living care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, DORCHESTER 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. 240-2400.

MOVING AND STORAGE
1 DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouse, 144 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. 240-2400.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Local and Distance Moving
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 120th St., N. Y. C. EDGEMOORE 4-1312

HAIR stylist-manicurist. All around operator. Out of town. Splendid opportunity. ELIZABETH ARDEN, 681 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Woman, 46-50, who wishes good, permanent home, to act as general housekeeper for retired couple; pleasant room with view of bay. Write MRS. D. CORBIN, 1402 Sunset Drive, Clearwater, Florida.

PERMANENT POSITION with opportunity for advancement for alert, Christian Scientist with knowledge of filing and typing. Box C-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ELDERLY lady offers a good home and moderate remuneration in exchange for care and companionship. 125-75 10th St., Boston.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for hairdresser. Investigate to your financial advantage. Replies confidential. Call LEXLEY 1020 (Boston).

KITCHEN maid, good wages; excellent home. Tel. reverse charges. Free Beach, N. H., 61. MISS ALVAN T. FULLER.

PERMANENT cook, 3 in family, \$25.00 a week; references required. Tel. Dover 52 (Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION housekeeper for an elderly lady or housekeeper for a business couple; no children. Box G-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED
NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

BEAUTY SHOPS
JIMMY—HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42 St. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019
Permanent 4-17-50, Hours 10-7, Lo. 5-3111

BEDDING
SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs, rumale made to order
178 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR 4-0550

CLOTHING
ONE STORE, WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER, 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TR. 0362.

CORSETTIERS
FOR THE BEST AND A SMART FORM—MRS. BLANDIN, CORSETTIER, 78 Liberty St., Phone 344-7, Manchester, N. H.

FURNITURE WANTED
WE BUY ALL kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 109 Warren Street, Boston, Hig. 1014.

INFORMATION
About Placing Classified Advertisements
Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. The CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A., PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico. Rates per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times.....	35c	70c
3 times.....	50c	1.00
4 consecutive weeks.....	2.50	5.00
8 consecutive weeks.....	2.50	5.00
12 consecutive weeks.....	2.50	5.00

 If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.
 For Situations Wanted Advertisements:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times.....	15c	35c
3 times.....	25c	50c
4 consecutive weeks.....	1.50	3.00
8 consecutive weeks.....	1.50	3.00

 MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
 All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information and postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

JEWELERS
BIRTHSTONE FOR JULY—RUBY
WIDMER, 31 WEST STREET, BOSTON

PAINTING AND DECORATING
Painting, Papering, CEILINGS & EDWARD PARKER, 238

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS WANTED
FLEXITONE (variable chime), wanted: new or good. J. G. WHITE, 1122 Ellis Street, San Francisco 9, Calif.

PEN REPAIRING
FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Make Pens, Fencils, Sets, Engraving.

PENICRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 5 Broadfield St., Boston, LIE 3103
Prompt Service, Boston's Finest Pen Shop

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston Room 216, LAF 304

RANGES
GAS RANGES, new 36-inch, \$85.00; 18-inch, \$57.50; illustrations mailed. PLEORIM, 48-20 43rd Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

RUG CLEANING
RUGS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
Oriental, Domestic, Broadloom
Visit Our New Retail Show Room
ADAMS & SWETT
1290 Mass. Ave., Ed. Everett Sq., Dorchester, Mass.
Phone TAL 1600, Plant phone HIG 4100

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE
HELEN MEJAN
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER—NOTARY
348 BOSTON ST., BOSTON KEN 2150

UPHOLSTERING
UPHOLSTERING, furniture polishing, repairing; upholstered furniture cleaned; work in home. Horowitz, 35-40 82 St., Jackson Ht., N. Y. N. 9-2788.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON
For information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 4-2703, Hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEWIS WATCH SHOP
505 1/2 11th St. N. W.
Fine Watches and Diamonds
Watches and Clocks
Repairs and Restored at a Reasonable Price
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDWARD F. GRUYER CO.
BOOKBINDERS and PAPER RULERS
Finest equipped Bindery in Washington for Library Binding, Blank Books, Loose Leaf Pamphlets, Gold Stamping, Map Mounting, All kinds of Plastic Binding. Complete stock of Gold, Red, Morocco, Snake, Levant, Suede, All sizes and especially fine leathers for de luxe binding by hand.
1211 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., National 8112

Chevy Chase Transfer & Storage Co.
Established 1917
East Ave. and Leland St. WIS. 2010
CHEVY CHASE, MD.

ANTOINE
can solve your hair problems
PERMANENT WAVE SPECIALIST
Permanent Waves \$7.50 up complete
ANTOINE RIVAT BEAUTY SALON
1424 G St. N. W., Room 387, Albee Bldg.
Open Evenings Metropolitan 9743

Maine

AUBURN
Cosmetics
for Summer Needs
Powder, Rouge, Lipsticks,
Colognes, Leg Make-up at
ANDERSON & BRIGGS
COURT STREET AUBURN

BANGOR
For information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving—Embossing
125 Franklin Street Dial 2-2191

Stokol Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

LEWISTON

JEWELRY

Very Attractive
The Latest in
PLASTIC and METALS
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 Lisbon St., Lewiston
Stores in Portland, Augusta, Rumford

PECK'S

Unpainted
LAWN CHAIRS
\$4.98
Sturdy, comfortable, easy to paint.
Very decorative for lawns or porches.

MAINE

LEWISTON

Barnstone-Osgood Company
Quality Jewelers Since 1859
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling.
Hawkes & Libby Crystal
51 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

FOR LADIES
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
186 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland, Maine

Don't Fail Them Now!
Invest in
War Savings Bonds
During the
5th War Loan

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun
PORTLAND, MAINE
A Jewelry Store of Distinction!
GRADUATION GIFTS
As usual, at CARTER'S you will find beautiful, useful articles to please the young woman and young man graduate. A visit to our store gives inspiration to select happily.

CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
251 CONGRESS STREET, PORTLAND
New Summer Bags
and
Jewelry for Summer Costumes

J. A. Merrill & Co.
503 Congress Street
WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters—Decorators
Paperhangers
131 Preble Street Dial 2-8794
Portland, Maine
Automobile, Fire, Theft and Liability Insurance
Annuities
Philip H. MacDonald
912 Chapman Building Tel. 28301

SOUTH PORTLAND

"blue coal"
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3558

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS
Real Estate
Insurance
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
215 Main St. Phone Annapolis 2685

New Hampshire

CONCORD
For information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2024-W, Hours: 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

HARPER METHOD SHOP
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	E	S	T	O	O	N
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D	R	E	S	S	E	
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S	P	E	N	S	E	R

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

Headquarters
for
Choice Neckwear
BROWN & BATCHELDER
JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

VACATION PLAY TOGS
that feature
Fit, Fashion and Freedom
HARRY G. EMMONS

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE
OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
Department Store
Dry Goods
Men's and Women's Apparel
When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's
Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

STORY DRUG STORE

Exclusive Agents for Elizabeth Arden, Lenthier, and Cara Nome Cosmetics.
Also a good stock of all cosmetics.
A RETAIL STORE

MANCHESTER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEARS, ROEBUCK and Co.
Tires and Batteries
to help keep your car in top condition
Phone 3901 652 Elm Street
JENNEY
Batteries recharged—tires checked
Cars changed—oil changed.
Let us help you take the best care of your car.
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
BROOK and ELM ST. MR. HALEN, Prop.
CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Gelinas
PHONE 6300
Buy War Bonds
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE Cleaners
566 SOMERVILLE STREET

Shoes of Quality
for Men, Women and Children
SHEA'S SHOE STORE
780 ELM STREET
Mary's Beauty Shop
Specializes in
French Transformations
Curls or Rolls made to order
18 HANOVER ST. STREET FLOOR
PHONE 526

Gold Cross Shoes
Sold exclusively in Manchester at
JAMES W. HILL CO.
Helene Curtis
Cold Wave
All kinds of Beauty Culture
MRS. SARGENT'S BEAUTY SHOP
450 Lake Avenue Phone 3726

PORTSMOUTH

"The Smartest Shop in Town"
GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.
For Many Years the Shopping Center for Women and Children of Southern New Hampshire and Maine
Featuring Through July
Summer Dresses and Active Sports Wear
MARKET STREET
Meet at Moulton's
Cool Drinks, Ice Cream
Choice Candies
Soda Fountain Service
Light Lunches
MOULTON'S
"At Heart of Square"

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH

Charles E. Trafton Agency
Traveler's Insurance Company
INSURANCE
of Every Description
Elinore F. Trafton, Manager
38 CONGRESS STREET
Office Tel. 61 Residence 906

Rhode Island
NEWPORT
Savings Bank of Newport
Inc. 1819
More than 120 Years of Service
10 Washington Square
Greeting Cards
HOME COOKING
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I. Phone 2273

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)
Fuel and Range Oil
George Bowen Coal Co.
Range Burners Wood
Stokers Imported and Domestic Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Mortimer Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

PROVIDENCE
For information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 7610, Hours: 10 A. M. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE SHUTTLE SHOP

288 Thayer Street
Open All Summer
Except Saturdays
Virginia
ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON
ALEXANDRIA DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Alexandria
Serving
Arlington
and
Alexandria
"Quality Dairy Products"
Temple 5390
Alex. 2525

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH

Charles E. Trafton Agency
Traveler's Insurance Company
INSURANCE
of Every Description
Elinore F. Trafton, Manager
38 CONGRESS STREET
Office Tel. 61 Residence 906

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Savings Bank of Newport
Inc. 1819
More than 120 Years of Service
10 Washington Square
Greeting Cards
HOME COOKING
Picture Framing
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Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
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Fuel and Range Oil
George Bowen Coal Co.
Range Burners Wood
Stokers Imported and Domestic Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Mortimer Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
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TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

PROVIDENCE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE SHUTTLE SHOP

288 Thayer Street
Open All Summer
Except Saturdays
Virginia
ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON
ALEXANDRIA DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Alexandria
Serving
Arlington
and
Alexandria
"Quality Dairy Products"
Temple 5390
Alex. 2525

DEPENDABLE

CLEANERS and TAILORS
"Dependable" Dry Cleaning
Repairing, Altering, Storage
3008 Columbia Pike, Arlington, Va.
OXford 1881 Fire, Theft Insurance
ALEXANDRIA FLORAL CO.
A Modern Floral Establishment to Serve Your Every Need in Flowers.
16-18-20 PRINCE STREET
Alexandria 2666

LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
MOVING
LOCAL MOVING IN 1944
DUNCAN'S TRANSFER
AGENTS SOUTHERN B. & SYSTEM
Alexandria Alex. 0473
HAYMAN'S NEW FASHION SHOP
"Home of Smart Ladies' Wear"
530 KING STREET
in ALEXANDRIA
The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY ALEXANDRIA VA
THE OLD CLUB
of Washington and His Friends
DINNER LUNCHEON
5:10 to 8:00 11:30 to 2:00
SUNDAY DINNER 12:30 to 2:00
555 S. Washington St., Alexandria
"Ladies Like You"
PHONE ALBX 4555

COLONIAL HAIRDRESSING PARLOR
MABEL TAYLOR
a complete beauty service
110 South Royal Street Alex. 0765

WATTS-SARTOR-LEAF

First Floor
Fashion Clearance
SEE NEXT PAGE

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

For information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 5018, Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BIG STAR
Super Markets
LITTLE STAR STORES
MODERN FOOD MARKET!
Conveniently located throughout
VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA

GROVES MARKETS
QUALITY GROCERIES—MEATS VEGETABLES—FISH
3820 Granby St.
1517 Colley Av.
DRY CLEANERS
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
Dial 21618
Six Stores in Norfolk
—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main
RICHMOND
A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

ROANOKE
BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Sunbeam Enriched Bread
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
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Wit and Wisdom, Art
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Of Proper Names
In the News

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provided by the publishers of Web-
ster's New International Dictionary,
Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939,
by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Garapan (gā'-rā-pān)—
Principal city of Saipan.

Hamina (hā'-mī-nā)—Port
on the Gulf of Finland.

Lappenranta (lāp'-pān-
rān'-tā)—Village on Lake
Saimaa, Finland.

Liuyang (lī-ō'-yāng)—
River forming part of the
defenses of Changsha.

Maglienne (mā'-zhē-
syen')—Bay on the southeast
coast of Saipan, principal
harbor and naval base.

Tassigny, Gen. Jean de
Lattre de (zhān' de lā'-tr' de
tā'-se'-nyē')—In charge of the
occupation of the island of
Elba.

Tilly-sur-Seuilles (tī'-yē-
sūr-sūl')—Village in the Caen
sector of the western European
front.

From Webster's New Inter-
national Dictionary, Second
Edition:

Bobruisk (bō-brō'sk')—
City of White Russia, south
of Vitebsk.

Cap de la Hague (kāp' de lā
hāg'; Fr. āg')—Cape north-
west of Cherbourg.

Minsk (mēnsk')—Capital of
White Russia.

Orsha (ōr'-shā)—Russian
city south of Vitebsk.

Piombino (pyōm-bē'-nō)—
Italian west coast port.

Saimaa (sā'-mā)—Lake of
Finland.

Vitebsk (vē'-tyēbsk')—City
of White Russia.

Key: āle, chaotic, cāre, ādd,
account, ārm, ask, sōfā; ēve, hēre,
every; ēnd, silent, makē; ice, ill,
ever; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft,
cōnnect; fōdā, fōot; out, ōll; cūbe,
ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cūrcus, mēni; chair;
gō; sing; then, thīn; natūre;
verdūre; x = ch in G. ich, ach;
bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

A Verse
for Today ...

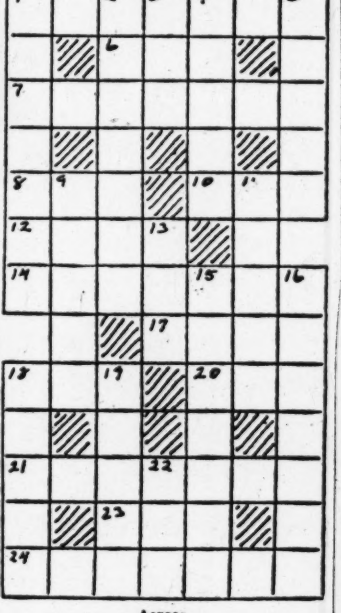
Be strong, all ye peo-
ple of the land, . . . and
work: for I am with
you, saith the LORD of
hosts.—HAG, 2:4

OPA Puzzle Answers

1. Corporal
2. Leopard
3. European
4. Compass
5. Compensation
6. Topaz
7. Operator
8. Company
9. Commonplace
10. Cleopatra

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
by Frances Briggs



- Across
- 1—What is a decorative garland draped between two points?
 - 2—What is the fruiting spike of any cereal?
 - 3—Where was Helen Keller born?
 - 4—What does Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" hold in his right hand?
 - 5—Certain great Irish dramatists is often referred to by what initials?
 - 6—What is a loose, sleeveless outer garment worn by Arabs?
 - 7—What is a city of western Wisconsin on Mississippi River?
 - 8—What is a famous watering place?
 - 9—On what island is stone money used?
 - 10—What song writer is brother of Theodore Dreiser?
 - 11—Born?
 - 12—What English poet wrote "Colin Clout's Come Home Again"?
 - 13—As light as a . . .
 - 14—What is a city and port of entry of State of Washington?
 - 15—What is a small loop for lifting something?
 - 16—What is an anthropoid ape of Borneo and Sumatra?
 - 17—Shem, Ham, and Japheth were whose sons?
 - 18—What is a device to awaken persons from sleep?
 - 19—What is the Moulmein Pagoda of Kipling's "Mandalay"?
 - 20—What is a loose, sleeveless outer garment worn by Arabs?
 - 21—Who is the little boy in Saroyan's "Human Comedy"?
 - 22—What officer in royal household has charge of the table linen?
 - 23—What are the two words in Old Norse, or Icelandic, language?
 - 24—What is one of divisions of a drama?
 - 25—What is a Japanese bronze coin?
- (Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



In Case You Didn't Know!

The city manager plan is now in operation in 572 cities in the United States. The elephant's foot may be said to be provided by nature with a shock-absorber and a non-skid tread. Two-thirds of America's total output of chewing gum goes to the Army.

It's an OPA Puzzle!

- All of the words corresponding to the following definitions contain the familiar letters "O", "P", and "A" as indicated. The idea is for you to fill in the missing letters of each word.
1. A non-commissioned officer O — P — A —
 2. A spotted feline — O — P — A —
 3. Continental — O — P — A —
 4. Direction finder — O — P — A —
 5. Pay — O — P — A —
 6. A yellow gem — O — P — A —
 7. Telephone attendant O — P — A —
 8. An army unit — O — P — A —
 9. Ordinary — O — P — A —
 10. Famous queen of Egypt — O — P — A —
- (Answers Appear Elsewhere on Page)

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Brevities

Blueberries have appeared in the market and at a price low enough to permit an ostentatious woman to wear a short string of them to a dinner party.—Boston Globe.

They say the first of the postwar cars will be like the prewar model. But why? It can always be "improved"—can't it?—by redesigning the hub caps and putting on the doors backward.—Detroit News.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1944

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Incalculable Air Power

So many rail and highway and communication centers figure in the war news these days it is no wonder if the average reader loses track of them. Moreover, each center's importance is so emphasized that drawing distinctions between them is extremely difficult.

Yet the fall of Caen in the West and of Lida and Wilno in the East signifies more to the Germans than loss of additional vital junctions. For the Nazis have thrown all they could muster into the fight for Caen. They pulled troops from the Russian front, they mobilized all the armor they could spare in France. In most of the Caen fighting, the Germans have enjoyed superiority in numbers of infantry and armor.

Nevertheless, they lost Caen, a sizable port in itself, and there is little to indicate they will be able to contain the Allied lines once General Montgomery has the supplies and reserves ashore that he requires for the 125-mile push up the Seine to Paris.

We have said the Germans had superior numbers of infantry and armor, but of course they have not had superior, or even effective, air cover. The Allied campaign against their planes, in chrysalis and in wing stage, has virtually cleared the air. Strategic bombing has reduced oil to a trickle, and so disrupted transportation that German infantry has been arriving on the Caen battlefield after traveling all the distance from Paris afoot.

In Italy the question is how much have the Germans been able to bring down to reinforce their Pisa-Rimini, or "Gothic Wall" (the Germans at least have a flair for naming their lines). Allied planes have blasted at the tunnels and bridges, rail lines and highways leading into Italy so heavily that it may not be surprising if the Germans literally find themselves with their backs against a wall.

The Russian sweep both north and south of the Pripiet Marshes is fast, powerful and daily writes new pages in military history. It is headed into zones presumed to be heavily defended, but the momentum is such it is difficult to imagine that any sort of fixed lines can bring it to a halt.

Again, air power, the incalculable, enters the picture. Refineries are daily being blasted. Strategic production is singled out. And only a strict humanitarianism apparently stays the hands of Allied airmen in blasting off the face of the earth ten German villages for every robot bomb indiscriminately aimed at England.

As the fronts in the East, the South, and the West move nearer the center of Germany, the work of the big bombers can be supplemented by medium bombers and even fighter-bombers. So the weight of bombs is ever mounting.

Which leaves the question whether the rim, or the center, of Germany will crumble first.

Too Precious to Neglect

Predictions that less than 25 per cent of Massachusetts' eligible voters will go to the State primary polls tomorrow to exercise democracy's greatest privilege—the right to vote—is difficult to reconcile with the fact that nearly 500,000 Massachusetts men are now in the armed forces to guarantee continuation of such rights.

If we on the home front are to be worthy of the sacrifices now being made by our men on world battlefronts, we must not fail to participate in the nomination of those candidates we hope to elect as our leaders next November—leaders who will take part in postwar planning so important to those in the armed forces and at home.

True, many men and women on the home front are working long hours in war plants and their thoughts are not centered on politics. True, the war situation is uppermost in the thoughts of us all, so much so that little attention has been paid to political discussion. Yet the little time and effort required to walk or ride to the polls will pay big dividends by proving that the tools of democracy are worth employing even in the midst of world crisis.

So important is it that democracy be proved worth participating in this year that even the independents might well risk adopting a party label at least temporarily by appearing at the polls tomorrow and casting a Republican or Democratic ballot. This year, above all others, the franchise privilege is too precious to neglect.

Frontier to the East

Many Americans have bemoaned the vanishing frontier. Recognizing that the Nation's history has been profoundly affected by the great open spaces of the West, calling continually for development and enterprise, they have attributed many troubles of recent days to the disappearance of free land and "conditions in which a man's hands were capital enough." But lately Americans have been hearing of a new frontier—so far West it is called East—in the vast stretches of Siberia and the long settled but still undeveloped lands of China.

Vice-President Wallace, reporting on his journey by air through those regions, tells of opportunities which evoke the old pioneer urge in Americans. He adds to the picture brought back by Wendell Willkie and other travelers. Two or three features stand out more clearly than heretofore:

1. The assurance that the next few years will see the "Era of the Pacific," with Japan's dream of an "East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" taking on a decidedly different meaning—if America seizes the chance for co-operative prosperity in an area which should be the most rapidly developing corner of the globe after the war.

2. The new neighborliness of the "Far" East, particularly of Siberia, which is closer than Cuba to the United States, and where air transport promises to place great new cities and industries within the natural trading orbit of America's Pacific Northwest. In this connection Lend-Lease may prove a most effective salesman. The Russians particularly, once they have become acquainted with excellent American machines, are likely to give them a preference in the tremendous industrialization programs they have ahead.

3. The new frontier offers political as well as economic opportunities. There is in both China and Russia a market for American ideas of self-government. It would be a mistake to assume that either country is really democratic, but each has certain characteristics of its own which make it friendly to American concepts of freedom. If Americans make the most of that friendliness the hope of peaceful development in the Pacific will be vastly strengthened.

Taking Saipan

A glance at the map shows why the Allies had to have Saipan, why the Japanese had to fight hard to retain it. Saipan is not in itself an end; but it is an indispensable means to an end.

It is the key to protecting one Allied flank in the leap, soon to be taken, we expect, to the Philippines. It provides a base for northward excursions against the Bonins and, thence, to Japan itself.

A map lately issued by the Navy indicates the big bombers can range out of Saipan over much of the Japanese home islands, Formosa, and a portion of the Philippines, although not over the sea lanes from the Indies and Malaya to Japan.

The Japanese have made their strongest stand of the war on Saipan. They employed between 20,000 and 30,000 troops, and the final count will probably show most of them lost. In addition, the enemy risked a task fleet, and were driven from the area. They expended upwards of 700 planes. Tokyo, after such sacrifices, must feel the inexorable shadow drawing nearer.

American losses were not light, some 10,000 casualties being the latest report, 1,500 of them killed. What these casualties might have been had not the Americans enjoyed the support of great naval craft, air protection and all the pre-landing softening up that the Navy could administer is not a pleasant speculation.

This same air and naval power is available for the next leap. The fall of Saipan suggests that the Japanese face an overpowering force no matter where they choose to stand in the Pacific.

Which leaves the question whether the Allies can land on the Coast of China before Japan consolidates a strong land position there, with rail communications.

It's a race, but the overall Japanese strategic situation is not good, since Nippon's home front is peculiarly dependent upon vital imports, and each naval move in the Pacific brings nearer the day when the Allied submarine grip on those supply lifelines can be augmented by air and surface blockade.

Those who argue whether the electric fan should be on the floor or in the window will compromise these days for an electric fan—anywhere.

"... refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble"—Psalm 46



Associated Press Photo from United States Marine Corps

Sprawled out beside his foxhole during a quiet spell on Saipan in the Marianas, a Marine reads his Bible. His pack is in the foxhole and before him is a dismantled machine gun.

New York Kaleidoscope

The Wide Horizon

By E. C. Sherburne

When you hear a chorus of clicking heels behind you, it is likely to be a group of Canadian soldiers, who go in for heel plates. Black market gasoline costs unpatriotic motorists \$1 a gallon. New York City's sanest Fourth since Civil War days.

Blueberries 39 cents, down from a 79-cent ceiling. The restaurant in the West Forties which serves 21 desserts for dinner. Audiences singing "Alouette" in French with the aid of animated song sheets in movie theaters. The fine voice of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, as heard in the news reels. Babe Ruth in a restaurant nods to everybody who smiles at him. Bill Tilden at Forest Hills tennis tournament for the benefit of the Red Cross forces the youngsters to go all-out to hold or surpass his speed. The jolly throng of service men nightly in the Stage Door Canteen, with dozens waiting to get in. The Wacs at the Chrysler ordinance show who can take a gun apart and put it together blindfolded. Radio City sightseers getting a glimpse of the future in the form of talking films transmitted by television.

There will come a time when Mamma and Papa can both go to the movies at home, with Clark Gable and Dorothy Lamour on a double bill. Ideal way to progress through the crowds in Grand Central Station: varying the forward march with fox trot side slips, to the beat of "Pack Up Your Troubles." The Brodwaynagian cash register in Times Square tabulating war bond purchases. The sailor conducting Sammy Kaye's orchestra at the Capitol. When Sammy asked where he got his rhythm the rap replied: "Riding the waves." Everybody agreed on one thing: that the sooner the white cents are withdrawn from circulation the better. Hat-check girl's flattery: "You won't need a check." Halliwell Hobbes, a judge in new play, released at last from 10 years of playing screen butlers. The astonishing film short that criticizes the behavior of some moviegoers. They have come a long way, the soldiers who stop you on Fifth Avenue and inquire the way to Broadway, and ask you how to work the machines in the automat.

Facts About the Poll Tax in Texas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I feel impelled to write on the subject of the poll tax. Mr. Willkie's article in The Christian Science Monitor of June 14 was the spark that set a long-smoldering spark aflame. And I voted for Mr. Willkie four years ago. I was born in the South, but my parents were English born and bred. I feel that I have a more objective point of view than most.

Several of Mr. Willkie's remarks implied that the poll tax is the item that deprives the Negro of his right to vote in the South. I do wish that your readers and everyone else concerned could understand that the payment of a poll tax has nothing whatsoever to do with the fact that Negroes do not vote in the Democratic primaries in this State. A number of them pay the poll tax and vote, and a number who have reached the age of 60 (which exempts one from such payment) vote in the general election. But it is in the Democratic primaries (not to be confused with the State officials are really elected, and Negroes are not allowed to vote there.

In local elections in this county, candidates are nominated by a party called the White Man's Union. This so-called party selects the candidate to be voted on in the general election, but there is no opposing party. In city elections the Negro is allowed to vote.

The poll tax is nothing more nor less than a head tax, and originated many, many years before there was any Negro problem. This head tax was originally just what it implies—a tax on every male adult from 21 to 60—and was an extremely important source of revenue for the maintenance of the government.

In one of the original 13 States, Georgia, and perhaps others, there was a poll tax at the time our national constitution was adopted. The poll tax is a part of the Texas

Apple Blossom Time in Normandy

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON
I've been cleaning out my desk today and wonder if these compressed notes of Normandy don't convey a sort of jumbled impressionistic picture of what thousands of American soldiers observe. My ship was a big LST, 330 feet long. The notes start at 1:45 p. m.

Here's what I jotted down:
Misty, foggy, and sprinkles, can sometimes see patrol boat, sometimes not. Water sloshes back and forth on rusty deck as soldiers stand in line waiting for chow with aluminum plates, wearing life preservers. Two barrage balloons bob over each boat. Eighty-four five-inch guns in hold with "cats" to haul them and ammunition. Men sleep on them, under them. Smaller guns chained on deck, crews sleeping under them in rain.

That was on the trip over. The next morning we arrived at the beachhead. Here are my notes for that:

I can see all the ships in the world—French, Norwegian, British, American. Balloons everywhere, and pontoons, bridges, floats, derricks. Airplanes in V-formation fly shoreward, 40 in each formation. On deck, guns are unlimbered, soldiers clean carbines, and leave dry cotton wool in muzzle. Little boats playing around waterproofed jeeps. Unloading ships beached on sand strips like stranded whales. Airplanes land and take off on cliff overhead, jeeps, tanks, ducks about on shore. Roofless French houses overlook the active scene. So many ships in sight I can't count them.

Those were the notes as we came in to the beach. The next batch deal with the climb up the cliff, the sea gulls, the ruined chateau with the Red Cross sign, the beached and brokenbacked LST, the new cemetery on the cliff, the red poppies blowing, the emerging sun.

My next notes were scrawled in the jeep heading inland, the jeep with sandbags

underneath to deaden mine explosions. Here they are:

Stone French farmhouse, not badly damaged. Country like South England. Placid cows. Crews with mine detectors on sticks. Smashed German "88" and cracked-up glider. Roads taken to show minefields. Crews laying telephone wires from trucks. Clouds like cotton puffs. Bloated horse, cows. Occasional distant concussion of exploding land mine.

Now I've switched to a fountain pen for I'm writing these notes leisurely as I squat in a calm Normandy pasture. If it hadn't been for those infernal guns, all would have seemed pleasant and lazy.

Sun warm but cool in shade. This little pasture is different from America, first it is narrow and small, second hedgerow is 12 to 14 feet tall, cloistered and secluded. Major has shown us our quarters for night—a beautiful little slit trench under hedge. This field is half orchard, there are cherry and apple trees. Soldiers sprawl in sun, birds sing sweetly. Guns pound all about. Camouflaged truck at one side, green and brown, cloth strips over fish netting. Flies buzz, soldiers in metal helmets, ammunition trailer close to hedge. Barked tree, broken branch, various nicks in hawthorn hedge show recent machine-gun bullets. Dog barks in distance. English daisies and buttercups and Queen Anne's lace abound. Army power motor purrs in next field. Beautiful bivouac country. Soldier writing letter on wood table under apple tree. Small observation plane takes off near by. Officer sleeps on stomach on grass, automatic hung on chair beside him. Thick white clouds sail over blue sky. Apples just started on young tree beside me and even some blossoms. Explosion after explosion of guns in all quarters, mostly ours. Two Spitfires go overhead. Cannonade is less a noise than a pressure, sounds like distant blasting. Birds seem rather noisy, maybe from guns. Shuddering explosion in distance, crack of ones near at hand.

The last of these notes won't mean much to you but will always bring back the smell and sound of the place to me. They're just a line:
"More artillery constantly: magpies, honeysuckle. Lush green fertile country. Normandy is lovely."
That's all.

Midsummer Madness

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Robert R. Mullen

It's hard, sometimes, to find a genial warm-weather topic. Everything seems so controversial these days. Time was when a reporter looking for a nice hot-day story could safely razz the local statuary.

It doesn't require much genius to take a swipe at some of the bronze work to be seen in the average American hamlet, I admit, and ordinarily the protest from readers is about nil. Yet—just to show now tough matters are getting—a few weeks ago I remarked, in just a very soft growl, that I did not like the statue of Jefferson to be found in the new Memorial.

Several people wrote in to protest, and one quite reasonably proposed that I take another look; so I did, and still I don't like it. Now, I do not pretend to be much of an art man, belonging simply to the "I-know-what-I-like" school. There I should prefer to let the matter rest, but my experience with Mr. Jefferson's heroic representation stimulated further researches into public art in Washington with results that I feel you should know about.

A few days ago a report filtered into our office about a strange affair at Seventh and Pennsylvania, almost midway between the Capitol and the White House. "It's an iron fish," came the first flash over the secret underground radio. "Two iron fishes," supplemented the first bulletin. Then, piece by piece, or take by take as we say in the newspaper business, came amplification: "Columbia River salmon. They have glass eyes. Their iron mouths are agape. They are standing on their chins, with iron tails swerving up into the wide blue yonder."

Then: "Over them is a pagoda—a pagoda without curlicues at the corners. On top of the pagoda is a stork or heron. Beside the bird is a solitary bulrush, a bending reed."

All this sounds a bit fantastic. But it is true. We went up to see it.

I should say it dates from 1865 or early-American-reign-of-terror period of monument building.

Probably all this business of the salmon and the pelican had some significance for the sturdy gentry of that day, but for the nonce, it is obscure. However, while on the field, so to speak, I observed a more modern oddity across the street.

This is the front of the Federal Trade Commission Building and is a massive horse and a massive man. The massive man has a throttle grip on the nose of the horse's neck, and the horse, obviously disturbed by this aggression, is striving to nip the massive man right on his massive arm.

No doubt this is all symbolic of something—probably of mighty powers being restrained, but I find myself on the side of the horse.

Well, what do you say we skip the statuary now? Maybe you should be told the Hollywood influence is quite strong in Washington. Of course it was bound to happen. Anybody might have suspected that from the musical show, "Of Thee I Sing," a few years back. When you get a man named Wintergreen running for President and a Vice-Presidential candidate named Throttlebottom prancing around the stage you should expect violent consequences.

You might even expect an Army band to play "I O'clock Jump" on the steps of the United States Capitol, as recently happened; or to see Marlene Dietrich dancing in front of the Washington Monument, which, after all, I suppose isn't surprising in these days of War Bond hawkings.

It is not my impression, however, that bonds had anything to do with the goings on at the Treasury the other night. That is a rather austere building, you know.

Its halls are like caverns, and its offices like grottoes, and the gold is buried quite deep, with nervous guards fingering sub-machine guns standing around and about. It is a cold, forbidding place. I understand that Secretary Morgenthau keeps a fire going in his dark blue office even on these July days just to take the chill off the air, though that may be an exaggeration.

Anyway, you can imagine the surprise of the local citizenry on this evening of which I speak when they found a temporary dance floor erected out back of the Treasury, built as sort of a porch, indeed. With a hot jive combo swinging for the cats and gates.

I do not go so far as to say that Henry yet goes truckin' in among his stalagmites, shouting that he's the boogie-woogie Sec. of the Trezh (boom) zure (bang) reel (ah!). But all this indicates the trend, and it keeps up the St. Louis Blues will be the national anthem—and will you like that?

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